The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Letter from Garibaldi in Confinement at Alessandria.

The Rights of the Romans and the Duties of the Italians Defined.

Serious Political Riots in Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples.

Appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into Cretan Affairs.

ITALY AND ROME.

Letter from Garibaldi—Serious Disturbances Throughout the Kingdom.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 29—Evening.

GARIBALDI, from his prison at Alessandria, has written a letter, in which he says the Romans have the right, as all slaves have, to rise against their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty. He hopes his fellow-patriots will not be discouraged by their last reverse, and exhorts them to reorganize and march on again to the achievement of their great purpose—the liberation of Rome.

The letter concludes with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the men of the Liberal Party of Italy, declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them, and that the nations of the earth anxiously await the result of their action in the present crisis.

Dispatches received yesterday from Florence set forth that the recent riots by Garibaldian partisans in various parts of the Kingdom have been suppressed, and it is officially announced to-day that the country is tranquil. The different reports from all parts of the Kingdom are, however, very conflicting. The latest telegrams on hand make mention of serious riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples, which were even more serious than at first reported. In some of the cities the mobs were fierce and obstinate, and the troops were frequently obliged to use the bayonet, and sometimes to fire upon the people. Many citizens and some soldiers were killed, and a large number were wounded.

The Pope has sent a message to the Emperor NAPOLEON, thanking him for the arrest of GARIBALDI.

TURKEY.

A Commission of Inquiry into Cretan Affairs Appointed by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The Sultan has at length sent out a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of three Turkish and three Greek members, to investigate the affairs of the Island of Candia. The Vizier, RIZA PASHA and KABUL PASHA, are the Turkish members of the commission.

Bokhara Unaided by the Turkish Government in its Struggle Against Russia.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The Government of Turkey has officially denied the published statement that its aid has been or will be lent to Bokhara, in the struggle of the latter country against the dominion of the Czar of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Arrest of Rioters—More Rumors of Fenian Intentions.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Noon.

Telegrams from Manchester report that the Police of that city are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report.

The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention; nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited.

The Fenian rumors are still current.

It was announced this morning that another Fenian cruiser had recently been seen hovering about the Irish coast.

The Government is taking every possible precaution to prevent any outbreak.

The Pan-Anglican Synod—Dr. Colenso's Writings Condemned.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 29.

During the session of the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth last week the writings of Dr. COLENSO, Bishop of Natal, on the subject of the inspiration of the Scriptures, were discussed and condemned.

PRUSSIA.

The Government Fortifying the Seaport of Kiel.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Kiel, a seaport in Holstein, is to be immediately fortified by King WILLIAM, and garrisoned with Prussian troops.

FRANCE.

The Paris Races—Contests for the Criterium and Omnium Prizes.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 29—Evening.

The Paris races, which commenced at Longchamp on Sunday last, were continued to-day.

The race for the "Criterium" prize was won by *Sarazin* and the "Omnium" prize was won by *Nemea*.

Both horses are owned by the Marquis DE LAGRANGE.

JAPAN.

Persecution of Christians by the Natives.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Late dispatches received from Japan announce that the Christians in various parts of the Island are despised and maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 29.

A dispatch from Antwerp reports that standard white Petroleum closed in that market last night at 54fr. 50c. ℔ bbl.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Court Gossip—The Imperial Visit to Biarritz—Napoleon and the Spanish Government—Onslaught on Marshal Bazaine—The Peace Congress Fiasco—Financial Matters—Feeling toward Foreigners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

It is not as yet definitely stated when the Court will return from Biarritz, but there is reason to believe that its departure will not be delayed longer than the 10th of next month. The report which was in circulation here that the Prince Imperial was seriously indisposed, and that Dr. NELATON had been sent for, is contradicted on the authority of the Doctor himself, who states that the Prince never was in better health. The critical condition of Spain gives to the Imperial visit to Biarritz this year a more than usual importance. No one questions that the revolution which has been just got under by the terribly repressive measures of the Government will soon break out again with greater prospects of success. It is impossible that a state of things can continue which contemplates stifling opposition to the Government, by the *deportation* of all the elements hostile to it. In this regard the Spanish people, with the exception of the army and the *bureaucrates* stand pretty much in the position of the inhabitants of that famous district of Lorraine, who when the cry of "thief" is raised. take to their heels.

Biarritz at present is crowded with Spaniards, most of them exiled, and all of them more or less opposed to the existing order of things. Among these are several of the leading statesmen of Spain, with some of whom, but more especially Marshal O'DONNELL, the Emperor is said to have been frequently closeted since his arrival. This may or may not be well founded, but nothing is more certain than that his Majesty watches with great anxiety the result of the present measures of the Spanish Government, and that he would gladly avoid just now being compelled to take any steps towards intervention in the affairs of that country. The Mexican and Luxemburg questions have given him so much concern and so damaged his *prestige*, that for some time to come he will have to move cautiously in any designs that he may have formed in connection with the Spanish monarchy.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

In referring to Mexico I must not omit noticing the vigorous onslaughts which are being made on Marshal BAZAINE's management of affairs in that country by EMILE DE GIRARDIN. The other day he published a confidential order of the Marshal, dated Mexico, October 11, 1865, which, after recapitulating the assassinations committed, or said to have been committed, by "the rebel chiefs," concludes with these instructions:

"I request you to make known to the troops under your command that I do not allow prisoners to be made. Every person, no matter whom, taken with arms in his hands will be put to death. No exchange of prisoners will be made for the future. Our soldiers must be made thoroughly aware that they ought not to surrender their arms to such adversaries. This is a war to the death, a struggle *à l'outrance* between barbarism and civilization, which is now entered upon. On both sides to be killed has become necessary.

BAZAINE,
Marshal Commanding in Chief."

This document elicited an outburst of indignation from the Paris Press. *Le Temps* thus spoke of it: "Such language on the part of a French military chief is inexplicable; it would be unjustifiable were the list of cruelties charged against the leaders of the Mexican troops twenty times longer. Is this, then, the kind of civilization and progress that our army had the mission to plant in Mexico?" The *Gazette de France* asks how the official defenders of the Marshal can reconcile this order with the points which they sustain. How can they pretend that the famous decree of the 3d of October was the work of MAXIMILIAN alone, and that the Marshal only executed it through a spirit of discipline? If he had not inspired, or at least approved of it, he would not have written such a circular."

This morning GIRARDIN follows up his incriminations against the Marshal by the following eloquent remarks:

"Since there is to be found in the French Press a journal which tries to excuse this defamation of civilization, it is precisely against that very thing that we protest with all the energy of an insulted patriotism.

"No, no! It was not a struggle of civilization against barbarism; it was a struggle of barbarism against barbarism; it was the barbarism of the cruelest of the Mexican Generals, surpassed by the barbarism of a Marshal of France; of a Marshal commanding a French expedition and dictating this barbarous order. 'I do not allow prisoners to be made. Every one, no matter who he may be, who shall be taken, arms in hand, shall be executed. No exchanges of prisoners shall be made for the future.' When a Marshal commanding a French army gives an order like this, what does he do? Does he not provoke, does he not authorize the bloodiest reprisals? Is not this order equivalent to the massacre of all the French prisoners? Does he not devote them to extermination without pity for their families, from whom they have been taken by a compulsory recruitment? Let the client of M. LE COMTE DE KERATRY answer this question if he can; and if the client remains silent, let the advocate speak and justify it. Justify it! Ah, that is not possible."

Those who pressed upon JUAREZ the necessity of the execution of MAXIMILIAN acted wisely in abstaining from a formal defence of their conduct against the denunciations of European statesmen and journalists. They knew that time would produce a reaction in their favor, and that they would find defenders even among those who were loudest in the expression of their disapprobation of it.

THE PEACE CONGRESS A FIASCO.

The cause of Republicanism in Europe has received a heavy blow, and great discouragement from the fiasco made by the Peace Congress at Geneva. The insane theories advanced by most of the speakers and the blunder committed by GARIBALDI in confounding religion with ecclesiastical despotism in his brief but unfortunate address, placed the enterprise entirely at the mercy of the Catholic Party. It is now so covered with ridicule that, notwithstanding the efforts of its projectors to perpetuate it by an adjournment to Berne, and the passage of a resolution to hold its next session at Mannheim, it is pretty certain that the world will hear no more of it. If anything could tend to resuscitate it, it would be the foolish exultation of the Ultramontane organs. M. LOUIS VEUILLOT, of the *Univers*, has been betrayed into the most ridiculous extravagances by the defeat of its projectors. He forgets that it was due not to the strength of the Catholic element, but to the good sense and moderation of the Swiss Conservatives. When, therefore, he tells his readers that the expulsion of the Congress is to be regarded as an evidence that Catholicity is raising its head in the city of CALVIN, and that it is to be again dominant there, he is guilty of as great an absurdity as any uttered by the men whose folly afforded the opprtunity for the utterance of such nonsense.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES AHEAD.

The position of the Bank of France is attracting a great deal of attention just now, and with good reason, for it reflects the commercial condition of the country. M. DUCUING, in an elaborate article in the *Opinion Nationale* of to-day, thus states the case: "The Bank is at present in a phenomenal situation. I say phenomenal for the want of a word to express more justly the fact that there now occurs to it what has never occurred before. Never has the amount of specie in its vaults approached a milliard. If my calculations do not deceive me, the milliard will soon be exceeded. The amount of discounted securities has never [illegible] to the figure at which we at present see it [illegible]. Neither have the deposits [illegible] ever before attained [illegible] not including the Treasury deposits [illegible] at the Bank of France [illegible]."

In admitting that the [illegible] almost a complete abstraction from commercial transactions, M. DUCUING denies that it is to be attributed to the political situation. If distrust in that regard, he says, were the cause of the present abnormal condition of things, we should have to acknowledge that the disquietude was universal, for this atony of business existed as much in the United States, in England and in Germany as in France. If disquietude and distrust governed the financial situation, specie would not be seen accumulating in the public treasuries nor deposits increase beyond precedent. He then proceeds to argue that the Paris Exposition has had much, if not everything, to do with bringing about this state of things. The expenses incurred by the exhibitors, in view of this great competition, had exhausted their resources. The money spent by them had passed into hands which had made no fresh employment of it. On the other hand, before recommencing to manufacture, the exhibitors, foreign as well as native, wished to profit by the lessons given them by the Exhibition, and not expose themselves to make mistakes in continuing to manufacture while their rivals were occupied in studying improvements.

These conclusions will excite a smile on your side the Atlantic. The arguments used to sustain them refute themselves. Why is business dull and capital less active than usual in the United States? Simply because of the unsettled aspect of political affairs there. The same thing is true of Germany, and is equally true of France. No one here believes that peace can be preserved for any considerable period. The speech of the King of Prussia has in no degree altered the impressions produced by the speech of the Grand Duke of Baden and the address of the Deputies in reply to it.

THE EXHIBITION—FEELING TOWARD FOREIGNERS.

There is a visible falling off in the number of visitors to the Exhibition. This is especially the case in regard to the Americans. The season is now so far advanced that the decrease in the arrivals from the United States will daily make itself more and more felt. By none will our countrymen be more missed than by the Paris shopkeepers. They spend profusely, are not much given to bargaining, and put on no airs. Even the class who are disposed to make their moneyed importance felt at home, conduct themselves quietly if not modestly, and take good humoredly the little vexations to which their ignorance of the language and the difference of habits subject them. All this tends to popularize them with the Parisians, who make a marked distinction between them and the English. The old dislike of the latter can hardly be said to be mitigated by increased facilities of intercourse. Engineering skill may bridge over the narrow channel that divides the two countries, but it will never make their people entertain any more cordial feelings toward each other.

Toward our countrymen the sentiment is entirely different. The cloud of prejudice raised against the people of the North by the Confederate agents and organs here has been dispelled, and although once in a while you may hear a Frenchman lament the failure of secession, it is only in connection with the disappointment which it occasioned to the hopes formed of the Mexican expedition. The great majority of thinking minds are, however, heartily glad that an end has been put to the Emperor's projects in that direction, and they seem desirous to make up by their present cordiality to Northerners for the dislike and hostility which they evinced toward them during the progress of the rebellion. For the prompt revival of the old feeling of friendship, we have no doubt in a great measure to thank the Exhibition. It has brought such crowds of the representatives of the various important commercial and industrial interests of our country to Paris, that daily intercourse with them could not fail to have the effect of softening down and removing the prejudices that still continued to influence the French mind toward us.

In regard to the period at which the Exhibition is likely to close nothing is as yet positively known. An effort will no doubt be made to wind it up with as much *éclat* as marked its opening. [With this view it is rumored that the Government, in concert with the municipality of Paris, is organizing the programme of a *fête* for the closing of the building, which is to be made to coincide with the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria as well as with the presence of several other sovereigns who are to be invited to the French capital at the same epoch. The question of what is to be done with the building is already occupying the attention of the Paris journalists. Some urge that it shall be preserved in all its present integrity, and a pressure is to be brought to bear on the Government to carry out this view. Of course this could only be done with the concurrence of the foreign exhibitors, and it is obvious that but few of them would be disposed, even if they could afford to make the sacrifice, to keep up a permanent representation of their products at a distance, which would preclude the chance of their realizing any important benefits from it.

ART GOSSIP.

In art matters there is but little of fresh interest to notice. The studios have nearly been all emptied of their occupants who are scattered through the Provinces, engaged either in the pursuit of health or in refilling their portfolios with sketches. One notable exception to this exodus is GUSTAVE DORE, the most ardent and indefatigable worker, perhaps, that the profession has ever known. All the relaxation that he permits himself is passing from his studio in the Rue St. Dominique, where he resides, to his studio in the Rue Bayard, in the Champs Elysees, and thence to another which he owns at the Bastille. All three of these are more like galleries than the modest quarters in which artists usually pursue their avocations. Here are to be found on canvasses of colossal proportions, and in the full plenitude of color, the illustrations of the scriptural and other works which have rendered his name famous. But besides these the visitor will see much to interest him in the sketches of scenery and finished landscapes that fill up the intervening spaces. The versatility of this artist's talent is scarcely less surprising than the rapidity with which he works. He seems to have no speciality, every style of painting, whether it be figure, landscape or marine, being dashed off with an equally masterly hand. His color is as remarkable as his drawing, and is characterized by the same freedom and boldness. How he finds time to execute such works and yet keep pace with the demands of his publishers is to most people inconceivable. On remarking to him the other day that he must feel the need of rest, he laughingly replied to me that he did not know what the sense of fatigue was. The ardor of his temperament, and his love of his profession are so great, that I can very well believe this. He is certainly a very extraordinary worker, and has accomplished at his age more than any of the painters of the present century, prolific as some of them have been. It is greatly to be desired that a collection of his finished oil paintings should be secured, either for exhibition or purchase, for the United States. They embrace subjects which would interest the religious classes, and from the extraordinary genius displayed, could not fail to interest equally all the lovers of art.

THE DRAMA AND MUSIC.

With the exception of the *début* of Mlle. DEWINTER, at the Comedie Française, and the first representation of a new piece by AMEDEE ACHARD, at the Gymnase, there has been nothing to note in the dramatic line of late. The theatres have, in fact, been all living on their old successes. Where there is no need for exertion there will be no effort. The enormous influx of foreigners which we have had here for the last four months rendered the managers independent of their regular patrons, and, of course, of the critics. You can judge of the prosperity of their establishments during the exhibition from the following comparative table of the receipts during the corresponding periods of this and last year:

	1866—Francs.	1867—Francs.
April	1,378,207 [illegible]	[illegible]
May	1,184,849 51	[illegible]
June	717,219 34	1,354,028 71
July	[illegible]	1,[illegible],378 04
August	777,407 14	1,363,751 12
Total	4,[illegible] 12	7,[illegible] 01

Difference, [illegible].

The *début* to which I have referred though not precisely a failure, can hardly be considered a success. Mlle. DEWINTER was formerly a danseuse at the Opera, and tiring of the vocation, [illegible] tain habit of the boards which gives her ease and self-possession, but she has a disagreeable voice, and her features have no mobility of expression. The part which she chose for her first appearance was Lisette, in "Les Folies Amoureuses." I have seen it worse played, and the best that I can say of it is that it seemed to amuse an audience composed, for the most part, of people from the Provinces, who were not disposed to be over critical. ALEXANDRE DUMAS's new piece, which was performed at the Gymnase, on Sunday, is entitled "Albertine de Merris." The plot is thoroughly French, but it is very skilfully developed, and the dialogue is characterized by a certain grace and elevation of sentiment that we do not usually find in pieces of this kind. The comedy would, I think, bear transplanting to the American boards. It would require but very little attention to insure it a favorable reception at a theatre like Wallack's.

ADELINA PATTI's *rentree* at the Italiens was, as you have propably, seen a very enthusiastic affair. How much of this was real or manufactured I must leave to those who understand the operations of the claque to decide. These matters are so skilfully managed in Paris that a first night rarely affords evidence of the genuineness of the receptions which an artist meets with. One thing is certain that much of the warmth exhibited on that occasion has since cooled down, and that it has been succeeded by a coldness, which offers a marked contrast to the boisterous demonstrations that greeted her on her first night. The Paris critics account for this in their own way. They say that she is merely a fine-toned instrument without consciousness and moved only by the instinct which inspires the song of the lark and the nightingale. They refuse her musical intelligence, taste, sensibility, style, passion, and above all, poetic sentiment. It but one quarter of this were well founded what is to be thought of the musical appreciation of the cultivated audiences of Europe and America who have accorded this charming singer a foremost place in their affections.

MUZIO, who has been here since his last engagement in Venice, and who has been busily occupied in writing the piano arrangement of "Don Carlos," leaves Paris with his wife on the 22d for Barcelona, where he has accepted an engagement as conductor at the Lyceo for the Fall and Winter months. MAZZOLENI has concluded an engagement for the Grand Opera. He is to devote himself to the study of French for the next three months, and is to make his first appearance in March. He is to be paid at the rate of 100,000 francs a year.

PERSONAL.

Gen. McCLELLAN is daily expected in Paris with his family. He has taken his passage for New-York for the first week in November.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in a House of Ill-Fame.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 29.

A horrible tragedy occurred in a house of ill-fame in this city, toward 9:30 o'clock to-night. A man from Cincinnati, who gives the name of BABCOCK, proceeded to the premises occupied by FRANK HOWARD, at No. 8 Alden-street, and attempted to murder a female inmate of the premises with whom he seems to have been previously acquainted. BABCOCK drew a revolver and fired three shots at the woman. Although in close proximity to his intended victim, she escaped unscathed. BABCOCK then turned the weapon upon himself and shot himself through the right cheek. Producing a knife he next stabbed himself three times in the left breast and fell fainting to the floor. The wounded man was removed to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he was properly cared for. His condition is looked upon as most critical. It has been ascertained that he wrote two letters, one to his mother and the other to a person unknown before seeking to commit the crime.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order of Gen. Canby in Relation to the Collection of Taxes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Sept. 29.

Gen. CANBY has issued General Order No. 92, as follows:

First—Numerous and well-founded representations have been made that illegal and oppressive taxes have been imposed in different sections of the States of North and South Carolina, it is ordered that the collection of taxes be suspended in the following cases:

1. Whenever any tax is or shall be imposed otherwise than under the authority of the Government of the United States, which by the terms of the act imposing the same, or by the action of the public authorities thereunder, shall apply to any property or right with, or any transaction made or completed prior to the adoption of the act authorizing the same.

2. Whenever the power of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations among the several States is impugned by the imposition of taxes discriminating in commercial transactions in favor of resident citizens, and against the citizens of foreign nations or of other States of the United States.

3. Whenever any tax is or shall hereafter be imposed for the purpose of discharging any obligations contracted in aid and furtherance of the rebellion against the Government and authority of the United States, or to reimburse the public Treasury, or any local body, or public officer, or other person for any expenditure on account of any such obligation or pretended obligation.

Second—Commanding officers of posts are authorized to suspend the collection of any tax embraced in paragraph 1, reporting their action, and the grounds, and all proofs relating thereto to these headquarters.

THE TURF.

Paterson Race Meeting.

PATERSON, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 29.

The Paterson Race Meeting, which commences on Tuesday, promises to be a very brilliant one. Already forty-five horses have arrived and are in regular exercise upon the Course, and more are expected to-morrow.

Col. McDANIELS has seven—*Morrissey, Clement, Blackbird, Twinkle, Ripley, Red Dick* and *Sarah B.*

Dr. WELDON has five—*Local, Aldebaran, Jubal, Susie M.* and *Billy Connor.*

Mr. MORRIS has *Ruthless* (No. 2) and one two-year old.

Mr. R. SNEDIKER has *Passaic, Connolly,* and one two-year old.

Mr. WATSON has five—*Onward, Delaware, Capt. Moore, Jerome Edgar* and *Vixen.*

Maj. BACON has *Slooty, Fenah* and *Sea Breeze,* filly.

Mr. PINCUS has *Metairie* and one two-year old.

Capt. ELWES has *Turquin* and another, both steeple-chasers.

Mr. PEPPER has *Zig-Zag* and *St. Patrick.*

Mr. PAUL WOOD has *Gen. Williams.*

Mr. SANFORD's lot will arrive to-morrow, as well as some other stables.

Col. BUSH has *Red Wing, DeCourcey, Luther* and *Clara Clarita.*

There are two entries in the Green Steeple Chase, run to-morrow. Six or eight will start in the St. Ledger run, also to-morrow.

Sculling Championship of the United States.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Sept. 29.

WALTER BROWN publishes in the *Press* to-morrow morning an acceptance of the challenge of RICHARD TENNING, of Toronto, to row a five-mile race on Portland harbor for $500 in gold, granting $200 for expenses; or in Toronto, accepting the same; or Lachine, Canada East, to defray his own expenses. Also accepting the challenge of WM. JACKSON, of Pittsburgh, provided that the race be in Boston or any other fair water, but refusing to row again in Pittsburgh under any circumstances.

Fire at Pittsburgh—Estimated Loss $10,000.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 29.

This morning at 5 o'clock a fire broke out in D. R. GALWAY's malt-house on the corner of Penn-street and Barker's Alley. The building and stock were entirely consumed, but were insured in the Pittsburgh, Peoples' and Eureka Companies. The loss on stock will probably reach $10,000. The building was owned by JAMES BROWN, and was partly insured. It was one of the oldest buildings in this city.

Locomotives in Collision at East Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 29.

The locomotive "Tivoli," which takes the New-York passenger trains from Albany to Troy, and the locomotive "Seneca," belonging to the Western Railroad Company, came into collision yesterday afternoon at East Albany, and both were so badly damaged as to be rendered nearly useless. An engineer named HAAS was so badly scalded that he will probably die.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destructive Fire in San Francisco—Personal—The Central Pacific Railroad—Financial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A fire at the Santa Cruz Paper Mills last night destroyed material and wood worth $8,000 or $10,000. The mill was not burned.

Among the passengers by the next steamer are Senator CONNESS, of Oregon, Congressman HIGBY, of California, and J. ROSS BROWNE, Mining Commissioner.

The report that the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad have purchased the California Central and Yuba Railroads is not true. The purchase was of all the rolling stock on those roads at a Sheriff's sale, under the foreclosure of a mortgage.

The receipts at the Treasury for the last ten days were over $1,000,000.

Mining stocks show a slightly better tone; Alpha, $450; Crown Point, $740; Gould & Curry, $360; Hale & Norcross, $850; Ophir, $70; Yellow Jacket, $610; Belcher, $130; Chollar Potosi, $275; Confidence, $50; Empire Mill, $175; Imperial, $152; Kentucky, $345; Savage, $151.

Steam Navigation shares are quoted at 71½; State Telegraph, 30.

Wheat firm at last quotations. Freights to Liverpool are still held at £3.

Flour advanced 25c., and is now selling at $6@$7 for Superfine to Bakers' Extra.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Sept. 29.

In the Assembly District Conventions, held in this city and county on Saturday, the following delegates were elected to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 3d of October: First District—Alderman G. J. Bamber. Second District—Hon. John Gawson. Third District—Grover Cleveland. Fourth District—Asa Brown. Fifth District—R. C. Titus.

Democratic Assembly Nomination.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 29.

At a Democratic Assembly Convention of the Second District, held at Rhinebeck yesterday, ALFRED T. ACKERT was nominated for the office.

Fatal Railroad Casualty in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, Sept. 29.

Mrs. HENRIETTA STRETZING, a German woman, aged 65 years, was instantly killed to-day while walking along the track of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, near Hawthorne-street. A gravel train, consisting of fourteen cars, passed over her body, crushing it in a shocking manner. No blame is attached to the railroad company.

Robbery of an Express Car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 29.

Two men entered the cars of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Seymour, Ind., last night and making their way to the Adams Express car, secured the messenger, and robbed the safe of about $10,000. The robbers escaped.

Excursion of Poughkeepsie Firemen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 29.

Phœnix Hose Company No. 1, of this city, headed by Eastman's College Band, and accompanied by a number of invited guests and members of the Press, leave here on the steamer *Mary Powell* to-morrow morning, for Philadelphia *via* New-York. The excursionists will be absent four days.

Arrival of the Chicago.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Sept. 29—Midnight.

The steamship *Chicago*, from Liverpool, Sept. 17, is now off here, and will be up about 3 o'clock A. M., unless detained at quarantine.

The Collector at Norfolk, Va., and the Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.

At the recent Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Richmond, Va., mention was made of the fact that the Custom-house in Norfolk had been closed by Collector WEBB against the residents of that city, and it was proposed to pass a resolution of censure. After much discussion, however, a resolution was adopted declaring that "while the conduct of Mr. WEBB did not meet the approval of the Convention, yet it was not a subject to be acted upon by it." The Collector, who wrote to Secretary McCULLOCH a statement of the affair, received the following in reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 25, 1867.

SIR: Yours of the 23d instant is received, and in reply I have to say that your action in refusing the use of the Custom-house building for public meetings is approved. It being in accordance with your instructions as custodian of the building. The rules of the Department do not permit the use of public buildings for private purposes or public meetings of any description.

Very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.
LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs, Norfolk, Va.

The Habeas Corpus Disobeyed by Order of Gen. Schofield in Richmond.

A writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge MEREDITH, of the Circuit Court of Richmond, was disobeyed on Wednesday by order of Gen. SCHOFIELD under the following circumstances: A youth 16 years of age, who was enlisted in the army in Georgia in 1866, against the wishes of his parents, petitioned to be brought before Judge MEREDITH, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that he might obtain his discharge from the army. The petition was granted, and the petitioner brought before the Judge. The hearing of the case was continued for a week at the instance of the representatives of the Government, and when the time arrived for the examination the following communication, instead of the body of the petitioner, was presented to the Judge:

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT OF LIBBY PRISON,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1867.

To the Judge of the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond:

I have the honor to inform you that I am ordered by the Major-General commanding this Military District not to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of WILLIAM JAMES KESSLER, served on me by the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. KENNINGTON,
First Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry,
Brevet Captain U. S. A.

Bank Troubles in Providence Reported.

From the Providence (R. I.) Herald, Sept. 28.

There were all manner of stories in circulation yesterday in financial circles, with regard to some transactions which have recently been made by the Cashier of the Atlas Bank of this city. We have made very careful and diligent inquiry with regard to the matter, but a reticence on the part of those best qualified to give the facts renders it impossible to give full details with regard to the transactions. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain, however, the facts are substantially these: For several months past the cashier has privately cashed the checks of a certain party in this city, using the funds of the bank for the purpose, but making no record of the proceedings upon the books of the institution. Some of the sums thus appropriated were repaid by the man to whom they were given, but it is believed there is a deficit of several thousand dollars—report says about forty thousand—but we hardly think the amount is so great. The cashier was under a bond of fifteen thousand dollars. He has also considerable property of his own, which is now held, while investigations are being made. NATHAN J. SMITH, Esq., has been appointed cashier in place of the suspected official, and a careful examination of the whole affair is now being made. It may be proper to state that the bank was about winding up its accounts, and that a fund had been allowed to accumulate with that object in view.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN CANADA.—The latest report concerning this noted person states that he is about taking up his residence in Toronto. He has for some months been a resident of Montreal, and the idea has become current that he was living like a retired monarch, courted by the Canadians, and worshipped by those who followed his fortunes, and "left their country for their country's good." The truth is, that DAVIS has for some months occupied an interior house in Montreal, and his presence in that city is a matter of total indifference to the majority of those who live there. That he is not surrounded by any numerous escorts may be readily seen, when we state that a day scarcely passes over his head that he is not seen at St. Lawrence Hall, where his presence occasions no more excitement than that of any other person who drops in to hear the news and see what is going on. His departure from Montreal will cause no regret, and his presence in Toronto will create a nine day's talk, when he will be dropped. [illegible] and JEFFERSON DAVIS will no doubt follow in [illegible].

HOW SHERIDAN DESTROYED EARLY.

Sketches of the Operations in the Shenandoah Valley—Sheridan's Brilliant Strategy and Magnificent Achievements.

I.

The receipt of some important documentary material lately invited a renewed study of the memorable campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in the Summer and Autumn of 1864—that campaign in which SHERIDAN, by a series of brilliant manœuvres and two or three admirable battles, succeeded in literally annihilating the Confederate army under Gen. EARLY. These documents include a special memoir by EARLY, recently obtained by the writer in Virginia, and a detailed official report of SHERIDAN, accompanied by a set of beautiful topographical maps, (on the large scale of an inch to the mile,) in which the lines of battle and march are delineated in colors. The operations of the Shenandoah campaign are rendered perfectly intelligible by these reports, which reveal as well the motives as the conduct of the rival commanders; and though in some regards the accounts differ, it is not difficult to harmonize them on all essential points. Perhaps it may be worth while even at this date to review the outlines of a passage at arms which certainly merits more attention than it has received. In a military point of view it is of the deepest interest, illustrating all the principles of the art, both in grand tactics and the conduct of battle; while as a story it presents perfect dramatic unity, opening with the blare of rebel trumpets on the Potomac and ending with the surrender of the last remnants of EARLY's fugitive cohorts among the hills far adown the Blue Ridge.

The glory of this notable performance is with Gen. SHERIDAN, who may well rest his fame on the broad basis of a campaign which, for the perfection of its method and the completeness of its results, has no parallel in our own war, and which vividly recalls the series of operations with which the First Consul astonished Europe when, in 1800, he burst upon the plains of Italy in the campaign of Marengo.

II.

The Valley of Virginia, (with which the Shenandoah Valley is ordinarily but loosely confounded,) embraces all that country lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies. These mountains, uniting at its southwestern end, close the valley on that side, while the Potomac bounds it on the north. The Shenandoah Valley, which in fact is a part of the Valley of Virginia, embraces the Counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Warren, Clarke, Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley. The Shenandoah River, which gives its name to this valley, is composed of two branches, called respectively the "North Fork" and the "South Fork;" they unite near Front Royal. Above the point of confluence of these streams there stretches southward between them a detached ridge named Massanutten Mountain, the north end of which abuts near Strasburgh, and is washed by the North Fork, while the southern end terminates on the South Fork, near Harrisonburgh. Two valleys are thus formed, the westward one, on the North Fork, being known as the Main Valley, and the eastern one Luray Valley. The Shenandoah River, after the junction of its affluents, flows northward along the western base of the Blue Ridge, seeking an exit, but finding none till it reaches Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac bursts through the divulsed and water-worn fabric of the mountains. The Shenandoah Valley at Martinsburgh is about 60 miles broad; at Winchester, 45; at Strasburgh, where its bisection begins, it narrows to 25; above Harrisonburgh it again opens out to a width of 50 or 60 miles. It is admirably adapted for the employment of all arms, and being much more open than tide-water Virginia, affords in particular a fine field for cavalry. It has a great number of excellent roads, and is traversed all the way up to Staunton by a splendid macadamized highway known as the "Valley Pike." The country is exceedingly fertile, abounding in all the cereals and supporting numerous flocks and herds; while the scenery, beautifully carved and colored, is in the highest degree picturesque.

The Shenandoah Valley, while thus walled in and fitted to be an independent theatre of operations, has, in fact, most intimate strategic relations with what was the main seat of war in Virginia. Being very accessible from central points, like Charlottesville, Gordonsville, &c., by good roads through the numerous gorges or "gaps" of the Blue Ridge, it permits a column to turn the position of an army in Central or Northern Virginia, while at the same time perfectly securing the flank of that column, covered by the Blue Ridge. But, more important still, it is an eminently aggressive line, for, as the Potomac at the outlet of the valley runs much further to the north than in the vicinity of Washington, the line of manœuvre by the Shenandoah region is very salient toward the frontier of the loyal States; and it need hardly be remarked that this was the line chosen for all the invasions of the North. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the Confederates, with comparatively small columns of infantry and cavalry, judiciously manœuvred here, were able to accomplish results out of all proportion to the intrinsic weight of the force, and even, on some critical occasions, to balk the fruit of great campaigns. In fact, the Shenandoah region was, during the first three years of the war, the scene of such a succession of disasters to the Union arms that truth lent a sting to the bitterness of the appellation it finally received of the "Valley of Humiliation."

III.

Never had the aspect of affairs in the Valley been as gloomy as it was in the Summer of 1864. GRANT, in opening the Spring campaign, had assigned an important part to the Shenandoah column under SIGEL; but SIGEL was defeated, and HUNTER, who then took command, after advancing to within sight of Lynchburgh, fled into the mountains of the Kanawha region, leaving the door open for an irruption of the Confederates. This they soon initiated. EARLY penetrated to the very works of Washington, and having compelled GRANT to detach a considerable part of the force with which he was beseiging the Confederate capital, retired unmolested to the Valley. Here holding its outlet and the *debouchés* of the Potomac, he was free to sally at will across the border, burning and harrying, while heavy details gathered the ripened and ripening harvests, and forwarded them to feed the men who garnished the lines around Petersburgh and Richmond. The writer is able from personal converse with Gen. LEE last Summer to attest that the Confederate Commander attached the highest importance to the rôle assigned EARLY. He expected that the presence of this column would keep up such a ferment along the border as to compel GRANT to permanently part with the troops he had detached for the defence of Washington, and perhaps with others, and thus enable LEE to parry his blows, and even raise the siege. In accordance with this plan, EARLY, at the beginning of August, after his return from the Washington expedition, recrossed the Potomac into Maryland and took position at Hagerstown and Williamsport, with his advance corps, under BRECKINRIDGE, thrust forward to the old Antietam battle-ground. This menace raised another wild panic throughout Pennsylvania and at the national capital; compelled Gov. CURTIN to call out 30,000 men "for the emergency," and forced GRANT to lay aside for the while his own great task and go up to Maryland to see if he could not bring some order out of the distracted chaos of border affairs. He went, got the dispersed forces together, headed them toward Harper's Ferry, and put a MAN to command them. This was on the 4th day of August. EARLY's response was instantaneous: he whipped back out of Maryland, into the Valley. "On the 6th," says he, "the whole force recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and moved toward Martinsburgh; and on the 7th we returned to Bunker Hill." What connection there may have been between this act and what follows JUBAL leaves us to infer. "IMBODEN reported that a large force had been concentrated at Harper's Ferry *under a new commander, who proved to be Major-Gen. Sheridan,* from GRANT's army.

IV.

Yes; that was the very man. And of all the Union captains SHERIDAN was the one best fitted for the place and the work. Different kinds of warfare require different orders of military talent. LEE, a giant in the plain, showed himself a pigmy in the mountains. The task to be done in the Valley demanded a soldier of a peculiarly wary, sleepless, rapid, aggressive temper, a mind far-darting and moving in the sweeps and free curves of cavalry, yet concentrated in its faculties to strike as the thunderbolt, and, above all, of remorseless tenacity and activity in pursuit. These qualities SHERIDAN possessed in the highest degree. He was at this time thirty-three years old, in the full flush of health, a born rider, with a frame well compacted and a powerfully magnetic organization. From the blood of his race he had drawn that fierce fighting instinct which Cæsar called the *furia Celtica*, but it was tempered by the most thorough practical, American good sense. A soldier by nature, he was bred in the profession of arms. He had personal experience in all branches of the service. During the early days of the war he had done duty as commissary and quartermaster—an education of immense value to a General; subsequently he had two years' practice as a divisional commander of infantry, and, finally, raised to the command of all the horse in the Army of the Potomac, he had shown himself the most brilliant of cavalry chiefs.

I knew Gen. SHERIDAN well in the West while he was a subordinate in the army of ROSECRANS, and I think was apprised of his quality long before the country learned what was in him. I met him frequently during the campaign from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and remember how, when after a week or so every General in the army had exhausted his supplies and little progress had been made owing to an extraordinary rain-storm, SHERIDAN, who had stripped his division train of all superfluous baggage and loaded with extra provender in its place, had in his wagon ten days' food for man and beast! I saw him often in the days of glory when in Virginia he rode upon the enemy at the head of ten thousand troopers, bade him farewell as he left the Wilderness on his grand raid, and afterwards saluted him, victor and smiling amid the spoils of war, on the south bank of the Pamunkey. It seemed, therefore, warrantable enough to declare, as the writer did in this journal of Aug. 7, 1864, on the announcement of SHERIDAN's assignment to the Department of the Shenandoah, that "of all the Union Generals he was the man best fitted for the command."

V.

The Army of the Shenandoah concentrated at Halltown, an excellent position for defence, three or four miles in advance of Harper's Ferry, and SHERIDAN took command there the 5th of August. The force at this time consisted of the Sixth Corps, (WRIGHT,) very much reduced in numbers; one division of the Nineteenth Corps, (EMORY;) two slight divisions called the Kanawha Infantry, (CROOK,) and a small division of cavalry under AVERILL. Besides this some further accessions were coming: a division of cavalry was on its way to him from his old corps. And when all had arrived SHERIDAN's entire force was, as he tells us, "about (18,000) eighteen thousand infantry and (3,500) thirty-five hundred cavalry."

It is important that Gen. SHERIDAN has thus definitively settled the question of his strength, for it has been grossly exaggerated. It would be very desirable to determine with equal precision that of the enemy; but this is difficult. Gen. EARLY, after the close of the war, fled the country, and amused himself with writing letters from Havana to prove that he had fought the Valley campaign with an army a few thousand less than the actual number of prisoners captured by SHERIDAN. EARLY does not love SHERIDAN; and in the present memoir he makes a diverting attempt to belittle his talent, discanting largely on "the incapacity of my opponent," &c. It is natural that JUBAL should not take very kindly to the man who so unmercifully mauled him; but he should have concealed his ill-temper, and especially he should not have been so silly as to decry his antagonist, for the greater SHERIDAN's "incapacity" the more disgraceful EARLY's defeat.

Among other things, EARLY enters into a calculation on the Union numbers: the data on which he goes are very funny, and he finally arrives at the conclusion that his antagonist had "at least 45,000 men"—which is close on *three times* SHERIDAN's actual strength. We would have been much more obliged to EARLY had he given us an accurate statement of his own force; but this he carefully avoids. At the beginning of the campaign, before any action had taken place, he says that, "allowing for *details* and those unfit for duty, he had *about* 3,500 muskets for duty, and 1,700 mounted men," and that FITZ LEE brought a division of cavalry of 1,200 men. A few days afterward, however, KERSHAW's division of infantry, under command of Gen. ANDERSON, reached him from LEE's army. This division cannot be placed at under 3,600 muskets. So that, even on EARLY's own showing, his army numbered not less than 15,000 infantry and cavalry, and this, be it noticed, exclusive of EARLY's elastic "allowance" for details. SHERIDAN, as has been seen, had 21,500 men, or about one man and a half to EARLY's one. There is here, on the Union side, a preponderance of force, but it is only that preponderance which, when opposing armies are of equal mettle, enables one General to gain a decisive victory over another. Looking at the means which SHERIDAN had to do his work withal, we can see that it was sufficient for his purpose, but not enough to dispense with great generalship on the part of the commander. For the enemy was of high quality, not to be lightly encountered, hard to beat and next to impossible to beat decisively. EARLY had the flower of LEE's army: he had JACKSON's old corps—that incomparable Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia—composed of men a large part of whom were natives of the Valley; he had the excellent infantry of BRECKINRIDGE; he had KERSHAW's iron division of LONGSTREET's Corps, under that able soldier, ANDERSON, and he had the troopers of McCAUSLAND, and VAUGHAN, and IMBODEN, and JOHNSON, and FITZ LEE. As for EARLY himself, though he has made

... Savanilla at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 14c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed. Middling grades, 22c.@23¼c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔., on sales and resales of 1,050 bales, against receipts of 74 bales. The week's receipts have been 3,760 bales; sales and resales, 8,200 bales; exports, 880 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	3,760
Receipts last week	4,808
Receipts preceding week	1,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	14,868
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	447,959
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	597,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports since Tuesday	864
Exports since Sept. 1	6,122
Exports since Jan. 1	335,662
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,396
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,324
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,909
Estimated stock on hand here	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	21,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	6,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	68,000

The following table, from the circular of Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, shows the course of prices in this market for the week ending last evening:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Date of the Week.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
	UPLANDS, MOBILE AND FLORIDA.				
Saturday	19¾	21 @21½	22 @23½	24 @24½	26
Monday	19¾	21 @21½	22 @23½	24 @24½	26
Tuesday	19	20½ @21	21½ @22	23½ @24	25
Wednesday	19½	20 @20½	21 @21½	23 @24	24½
Thursday	18¾	20 @20½	21 @21½	23 @24	25
Friday	16½	18½ @19	20 @20½	22 @22½	24
	NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.				
Saturday	20	22 @22½	23 @23½	25 @25½	26½
Monday	20	22 @22½	23 @23½	25 @25½	26½
Tuesday	19½	21½ @22	22½ @23	24½ @25	26
Wednesday	19	21 @21½	22 @22½	24 @24½	25½
Thursday	19	21 @21½	22 @22½	24 @24½	25
Friday	17	19½ @20	21 @21½	23 @23½	25

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at an advance of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9 25; very poor to good extra State at $9 50@$10 20; good to choice extra State at $10 25@$10 85; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour is in demand and is firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $10@$16 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand at from $6 30@$8 25 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good request at $6 35 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $5 85 for Caloric, and $6 90@$6 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very light supply and fair demand to-day, at an advance of 3c.@5c. on Winter and 1c.@2c. on Spring, ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels, including White Michigan on private terms; Amber do. at $2 65; White Genesee at $2 68@$2 70; Amber State at $2 60 @$2 62½; No. 2 Spring, to arrive, at $2 25; White and Amber Southern at $2 50 as it runs; and White California at $2 85@$2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn opened tamely, owing to the advanced prices claimed by holders, in view of the light offerings and the absence of receipts. The demand, however, was limited, and toward the close holders seemed eager to realize; hence the market closed heavily. Private dispatches were received during 'Change hours announcing that boats had begun passing regularly by Fultonville on the canal, and this news exercised a depressing influence on the market, though in a quiet way. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels, at $1 29@$1 32, closing at $1 29 @$1 31 (the bulk of the sales of Corn afloat having been made at $1 30½@$1 31) for poor to very choice Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 25@$1 28 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand to-day; sales 5,600 bushels, including State at $1 50 and Western at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand and lower to-day. We quote new Western at 74c.@76c., here and to arrive, ℔ bushel; sales 44,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet and heavy. Barley Malt is in some request at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate request at 60c. @90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but firm, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c.@45c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c. @60c. ℔ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c. @70c. ℔ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 34,824 hides. Sales 62,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 14,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs., 21½c.@21¾c. gold, usual selection, 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 10½ lbs., 23½c. gold, usual selection, 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 24 lbs., private terms; 17,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 20½c. gold, usual selection; 7,100 Dry Corrientes, 22@23 lbs., 20c. gold, usual selection; 6,400 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 20¾c.@20½c. gold, usual selections 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, part at Boston, 20 lbs., part 20½c., gold, usual selection; 700 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 13 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection: 400 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Savanilla, 26 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Bahia, 22 lbs., 15½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 23c. currency; 400 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 42 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 700 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Falkland Islands, 55 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 158,500, (same time last year, 138,300—year before, 155,500,) and 148 bales, as follows: 120,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 14,000 Dry Rio Grande; 2,000 Dry California; 4,500 Dry Orinoco; 3,400 Dry Vera Cruz; 1,000 Dry Central American; 500 Dry Savanilla; 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 4,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande Ox, and 148 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet since our last, at steady prices. The week's receipts have been 46,000 sides.

METALS—There has been a better inquiry for Iron and Lead, and Tin, Copper and Zinc have been inactive. We quote: Ingot Copper at 25½c.@26¾c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $44@$45; Scotch Pig, $42@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℔ ton; Foreign Pig Lead, $6@$6 87½, gold; Galena Pig Lead, $9 25@$9 50, currency, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 25½c.@26c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@27c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 11½c. @11¾c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in request and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@57c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c. @80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 30c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 85 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 75 cash; $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 12½c. @13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams ℔ lb.; sales equal to 270 pkgs. Bacon has been more active; 500 boxes Western Cumberland Cut having been sold, for January delivery, at 11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@14½c., and fancy at 15c. ℔ lb. Beef is in active demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Also, 1,000 bbls. new Western, deliverable from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, on private terms. Tierce Beef continues quite dull; 100 tierces City Prime Mess were sold at $35 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter continues in fair request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 8c.@14½c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@13½c., and 540 boxes Havana at 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate demand, and the week's sales include 18,000 lbs. Para; 15,000 lbs. Central American, 4,000 lbs. Tobasco, and 1,000 lbs. Angostura, at prices within the range of our quotations. The stock is still fair, though poorly assorted. We quote; Honduras, 48c.@50c.; San Juan, 45c.@48c.; Bolivar, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c.@52½c., gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been partially neglected, and quoted nominally as follows: Tampico, 45c.@47½; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c. @42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 37½@40c.; Payta, 31c.@32c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 42½c.@45c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 86,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c.; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c. @14c.; 23,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy at 37c.@40c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4,500 bushels Grain at 5d. ℔ bushel; 35 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℔ hhd. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, or 6s. to the Continent, ℔ bbl. For Bristol, 50 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 20s. ℔ ton. For Antwerp, 300 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as children's maid and assist with the chamberwork, or would take the entire charge of an infant; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, a few engagements in private families by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and fine shirts; Wheeler & Wilson machine; a permanent situation preferred; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 132 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the baker's store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; can work on the sewing-machine and do all kinds of family sewing; a good shirt maker; best City reference; would go out by the day, week or month; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 476 3d-av., in butcher-shop.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as housekeeper in a boarding-school or private family where there are children; can do any kind of family sewing, or make herself useful in any way required. Address J. C. M., No. 105 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., near 20th-st., for a large number of first-class servants—Scotch, Protestants and others—nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on a sewing machine; or waitress or chambermaid and waitress; good references; City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also operates on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 65 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. A chambermaid and waitress can be seen at the same place.

WANTED—IN A CLUB-HOUSE, HOTEL OR boarding-house, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly, care of silver, &c.; can take the place of man waiter. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK WHO can bone and lard; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, game, &c., and desserts of all kinds, in a private family; the best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing, and has a machine of her own; would take work home. No. 131 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT first-class waitress, who can take the place of a man waiter; understands every branch of her business, and the care of silver. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION by a good cook, to assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; best of City reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good recommendations, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman (Scotch) as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; best references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and cutting and fitting children's clothes. Wheeler & Wilson's machine; well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, competent woman; can compete with any man in cooking meats of every kind, pastry and every sort of baking for hotel or boarding-house; reference given. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 20 Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., 4th-av. side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches of cooking, soups, meats, game, side dishes, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress, or to take care of grown up children, or to do chamberwork or fine washing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as seamstress, or would take care of a baby and sew; is capable of doing all sorts of family sewing; City reference. Call at No. 302 East 12th-st., fourth floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of meats and soups; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 291 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes; does the coarse washing; City or country. Call at No. 393 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, in a small private family, to do general housework; City reference given. Call at No. 182 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; also, a good cook and assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 73 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, with good reference, as a good cook and to wash and iron, in the city or country. Call or address COOK, at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 110 West 3?th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as chambermaid or first-class waitress; good reference. To be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to mind children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; best references given. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class cook; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, with the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 182 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse for two children and plain sewing or light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT servant, with best of recommendations, as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. City or country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 81 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a capable, industrious girl; is respectful and economical; an excellent washer and ironer and good cook and highly recommended. Apply at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A CLUB-HOUSE, BOARDINGhouse or hotel a situation by a cook who understands soups, meats, desserts of all kinds, side dishes, &c., and can bone and lard. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City references. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; can do up ladies' fine muslins nicely, flute, &c.; has the best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress, by a respectable female; has two years' reference from last place. Call at 14 Douglas-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse, and can do work, plain sewing; has first-class City references. Call at No. [illegible] East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has two years' experience from her last place. Can be seen at No. 243 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO CAN DO French fluting, polishing, &c., a situation; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress and nurse. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 2 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LITTLE GIRL [illegible] ... University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as [illegible] ... City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or children or lady's maid in a private family. Call at No. [illegible] ... corner Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. [illegible] Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City references. Apply this day at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 43 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can take charge for hotel or boarding-house; references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 East 36th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A LARGE NUMber of first-class girls, American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, French, Irish, Protestants and others; smart, competent girls, with good references, can be supplied with good situations and highest wages, in City and country, without delay, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, trusty servants can be immediately suited at Lewis' Servants' Office, No. 502 6th-av., near 30th-st. Our office is crowded with capable servants with good recommendations.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st. Families supplied with first-class servants.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a faithful and excellent nurse. Apply at No. 105 West 49th-st.

A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER WISHES a few more engagements by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D, Bible House.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS female servants in City and country please notice; private families, hotels, first-class boarding houses and large establishments can be supplied with housekeepers, ladies' maids, family seamstresses, dressmakers and operators, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, first-class cooks who understand their business in all its branches; linen and storeroom women, pantry-cleaning and kitchen girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; have good reference and will be found willing and obliging. Employer in want of the above-mentioned help of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, can be supplied without delay by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A STEADY REspectable Protestant man and wife as coachman and groom; wife as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and washing; understands the care of children and plain sewing; both have good reference and will make themselves useful to the interest of their employer; no objection to the country; the man understands plain gardening. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a first-rate groom and driver; keeps horses and carriages in perfect order; is honest, sober and respectful, and attentive to his duties; served in the best families in New-York; reference to the above. Call or address F. M., 105 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom or valet, by a single German, Protestant man; speaks English good; thoroughly understands his business in either branch; has first-class references. Address H. D., at Mr. D. Wright's harness-store, No. 205 4th-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a steady and reliable man, having a thorough knowledge of the care and treatment of horses, harness, &c.; is a good, careful driver; can furnish the best of City reference. Call on or address D. H., at Graham's saddlery and harness store, No. 65 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk well; can come well recommended from his last place. Address B. T., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE, BY A Scotchman; is fully competent in every respect; understands plain gardening, and is willing to accommodate his employers the best he can; has the best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, sober, faithful man; will give the best City references from last employers for honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; will make himself generally useful; has unexceptionable reference; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man, without incumbrance; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PLAIN GARdener; is sober, faithful, industrious; single man; will take care of a cow and horse, and will make himself generally useful; has good references. Call or address M. H., No. 201 Fulton-st., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has three years' and a half best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 202 East 9th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to work for moderate wages; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (English,) married, no incumbrance; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 198 Times Office, or at Mr. McNicols', No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IS a single man; thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses; has the best City and country reference; has no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Address No. 160 East 23d-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has the best City reference; has lived five years in his last place; has no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Address JOHN, Box 127 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call on or address J. K., at Trainor's Saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; one who understands his business and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; the best of City reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 4,236 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has best of City references. Can be seen at the private stable of his late employer for two days, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man (German) as porter in a private family. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BITWELL, 5 Beekman-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of both City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

TO OPTICIANS.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN of address, ability and experience desires a situation as salesman, &c.; City references. Address OPTICIAN, No. 109 Leonard-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 188 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A LIVE MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, well known among Western jobbers of drugs, groceries and notions, is open to a No. 1 engagement as agent or collector. References unexceptionable. Address A. A., Box No. 112 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO DO GENeral housework and plain cooking, an old-fashioned honest servant; must be kind and pleasant and able to give good references as to character and disposition; no others need apply at No. 232 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TWO REspectable Protestant girls—one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references required. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning at No. 482 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS IN A family of three.—One for general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress and willing to make herself generally useful; none need apply without City references. Call at No. 158 West 47th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN BOY, between the age of 14 and 16, to learn the painting business; one who is willing to board in the family preferred, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 34 1st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY VERY near the City, two well-recommended girls, one to cook and assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Lady may be seen at R. Fair's confectionery, No. 239 6th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; unexceptionable City references will be required. Apply at No. 46 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD REpute for a few days' light out-door work in the City. Apply before 10 A. M. GEO. HUSSEY, No. 86 William-st.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS for the best families immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., near 20th-st.; excellent cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A FARMER, A RESPECTABLE married man, who understands the care of cattle and crops, may apply this day to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS, ALSO A first-class cutter. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Apprentices wanted; same place.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO take care of a baby. Apply to M. THOMSON, [illegible] ... Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. Apply at No. 116 [illegible]

CARPENTERS WANTED—THREE OR four good men, at I. P. ROGERS' shop, No. [illegible] [illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE, PROTestante [illegible] ...

DRY GOODS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We sell at the lowest prices

MATTRESSES,

BOLSTERS,

PILLOWS, &c., &c.,

at short notice and at most reasonable prices.

SHEETINGS,

PILLOW-CASES

AND TABLE LINEN.

Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for use.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS,

TOWELS,

QUILTS,

SHEETINGS,

and every kind of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

AT

LOW PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

R. H. Macy's

GRAND OPENING!

Having completed the new extension to our establishment, and thoroughly stocked it, we are prepared to say to many of our old and valued customers who were unable during the last season, on account of the crowd, to gain admittance to our counters, that we have enlarged our departments, so that we have now ample room, and are enabled to offer every facility and convenience in buying.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,

SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

BONNET VELVETS,

VELVET RIBBONS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

BONNET SATINS,

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

We have a magnificent assortment in shades of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's to match all our colors in Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, &c., and we GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR THAT IS SOLD.

R. H. MACY.

Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.

No. 65 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

2,000 dozen Ladies' plain, hemstitch, colored-bordered and hemstitch, mourning, embroidered, lace, &c.

2,000 dozen Gent's plain, hemstitch, colored bordered, and embroidered.

2,000 dozen Misses' plain, hemstitch and embroidered.

1,000 dozen Boys' plain, hemstitch, colored bordered, &c.

The cheapest line of Handkerchiefs in New-York.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

BROCATELS,

STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,

CRETONNE CHINTZES,

LACE CURTAINS,

CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS,

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

Between 11th and 12th sts.

244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS!

COMFORTABLES!

QUILTS, &C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A complete assortment, embracing some of the finest goods in the market, which are offered wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices. Also, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, in all the popular makes, retailed at wholesale prices. SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES made to order, TOWELS, TOWELING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

QUILTS.

Especial attention is called to our stock of WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, CROCHET, LANCASTER, ALLANDALE, HONEYCOMBE, and other styles of QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, BERTH, CRIB and CRADLE SIZES.

BLANKETS.

COLORED BLANKETS.

WHITE BLANKETS, an IMMENSE STOCK, many bought at the late AUCTION SALES, at much less than MARKET PRICES; also, several cases of very fine BLANKETS, just received direct from the manufacturers, altogether making the most complete assortment in CRIB, BERTH, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 sizes to be found in the City, and at extremely low prices.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS AND FEATHERS.

ALSO, IRON FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, WASHSTANDS, STOVE and PIANO STOOLS, GARDEN CHAIRS and SETTEES, &c.

Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats and public institutions, will find it to their interest to examine the goods and prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

No. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel,

Between Broadway and Centre-st.

AT KINZEY'S,

645 BROADWAY, OUR ONLY STORE. REMOVAL FROM EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

POPULAR TRADE

POPULAR PRICES

645 BROADWAY.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

300 PIECES RICH RIBBONS, WORTH 40c., AT 12½c.

OPENING RICH SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

BEST No. 4 CORD EDGE, ALL COLORS, $1 25 PIECE.

AUCTION LOT NO. 4 TRIMMING RIBBONS, $1.

150 CARTONS NEW FEATHERS, IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR.

FLOWERS.

250 BOXES NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

HATS. VELVETS. STRAWS. LADIES' AND MISSES'. BELTS. DECIDED BARGAINS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.

BUGLE AND BEAD TRIMMINGS. RICH NEW GOODS.

BONNET VELVETS. SATINS, EVERY COLOR.

TRIMMING VELVETS.

10,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, EVERY WIDTH AND COLOR.

LOTS OF VELVETS FROM AUCTION CHEAP.

SILK VELVETS 25 CENTS A PIECE.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

JOB LOT REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c. to $2.

JOB LOT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $15.

NEW STYLES IN LACE VAILS.

COLORED SILK NETS FOR VAILS.

TRIMMING LACES IN EVERY STYLE.

LOT CLUNY LACES 5c. to 25c. yard.

NEEDLEWORK BANDS.

EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' FINE HEMSTITCH, 12½c.

MISSES' ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH, 12½c.

LADIES' FINE TAPE BORDERS, 8c., 10c.

LADIES' NEEDLEWORKED, 25c. to $3.

LADIES' FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $3.

GENT'S HEMMED LINEN, 25c.

GENT'S COLORED BORDERED, 25c., 31c.

JOB LOT FINE LINEN COLLARS, 5c. EACH.

LINEN CUFFS, SETS AND COLLARS.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN GLOVES.

500 DOZENS FRENCH KIDS, 69c., 75c., $1.

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENT'S GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

1,000 DOZEN LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 12½c.

AUCTION LOT GENT'S MERINO, 25c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO HOSE.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FLEECED HOSE.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HOSE, NEW STYLES.

AUCTION LOT LADIES' MERINO VESTS, $1.

LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.

FANCY SCARFS, CHEAP.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.

CLOAK AND DRESS ORNAMENTS.

SILKS, BRAIDS, TAPES, COMBS, BRUSHES, BEADS, FANCY PINS, SETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c., &c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.

MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 645 BROADWAY,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

AT E. DE PERCEVAL'S, [illegible] ...

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES, [illegible] ...

R. C. RISSON & CO., NO. 501 BROADWAY, [illegible] ...

DRY GOODS

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now exhibiting their

NOVELTIES

(Confined Styles)

IN

LONG AND SQUARE INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

SHAWLS.

Fall Importation, 1867.

ALSO,

A Fine Line of

FRENCH CASHMERE,

PAISLEY,

SQUARE DOUBLE-FACED

FRENCH CASHMERE, and

STRIPED VELOUR

SHAWLS.

Together with a Fine Line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOL SHAWLS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLANKET AND FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BLANKETS,

ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES;

GENUINE SHAKER,

GILBERT,

ENGLISH PATENT,

AND OTHER POPULAR MAKES OF

FLANNELS;

PLAID AND STRIPED FRENCH

SHIRTING FLANNELS,

IN GREAT VARIETY;

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED

CANTON FLANNELS;

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS IN

MARSEILLES QUILTS;

together with an extensive and varied stock of every description of

LINENS,

WHITE GOODS,

AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

IN GENERAL,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering a choice selection of

NEW AND ELEGANT

DRESS GOODS,

Embracing

PLAIN AND FANCY MERINOES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, VELOURS, ABERDEEN AND FRENCH

WINCEYS, FRENCH PLAID VELOURS

AND

GENUINE SCOTCH WOOL

CLOAKINGS,

Together with a superb variety in

PRINTED CASHMERE ROBE DE CHAMBRES,

(Confined styles.)

ALSO,

STRIPED CASHMERES BY THE YARD.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN THE FINEST

SELECTION OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKINGS,

OVERCOATINGS,

ENGLISH MELTONS,

SCOTCH TWEEDS,

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

VELVETEENS,

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Also,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKINGS,

JUST RECEIVED.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

POINT AND APPLIQUE SETS,

COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

BARBES,

FLOUNCINGS,

TRIMMING LACES, EDGINGS, &c.

POINT AND BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN AND PRICE.

Also,

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH NOVELTIES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a superior line of

"PONSON'S," "BONNET" and "TAPISSIER'S"

CELEBRATED

DRAP DE FRANCE,

CASHMIR DE SOIE,

SATIN DE HOLLAND,

FAILLES,

DRAP DE LA REINE,

MOURNING SILKS,

IN ALL GRADES.

DRESS AND TRIMMING SATINS, &c., &c.

manufactured and imported exclusively for their

RETAIL SALES.

[illegible] and offering to purchasers the largest selection and at the

LOWEST PRICES.

[illegible]

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH,

FRENCH, BALBRIGGAN, and

GERMAN

HOSIERY,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY;

UNDERGARMENTS, of every description,

FOR

LADIES, GENTS and MISSES.

A fine stock of

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WORSTED NET

GOODS.

Together with a splendid variety of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

ALL AT

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

PLAIN AND FANCY

DRESS SILKS!

GOLD, SILVER and SILK

EMBROIDERED DRESSES,

BROCADES, &C.,

Manufactured expressly for our

RETAIL SALES.

The finest selection of

PLAIN SILKS,

SATINS,

MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.,

ever before offered in this market,

AND AT POPULAR PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LYONS

CLOAKING VELVETS.

ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

BLACK AND COLORED

RIBBON VELVETS.

IN ALL THE VARIOUS QUALITIES and WIDTHS.

BLACK AND COLORED

VELVETEENS,

FOR TRIMMINGS AND WALKING SUITS,

All of best manufactures, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30,

WE WILL OFFER

AT RETAIL,

a full assortment of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, suitable for FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTLES of the newest designs. Also, those manufactured by us expressly for our retail sales. WOOLEN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS, VELVETS, CASSIMERES, TRIMMINGS, LAP ROBES, &c., in great variety.

CASHMERE, PAISLEY, and all the well-known makes, beside NOVELTIES just landed from steamers.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

BLACK AND COLORED, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, including every novelty of the season.

Also,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

MERINOES, ALPACAS AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,

in all the fashionable shades.

WINCEYS, WOOL PLAIDS, &c. &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, RODS, FIXTURES, &c. &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

BREAKFAST ROBES, and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, UNDERCLOTHING, WEDDING OUTFITS. Children's SUITS, HATS and CAPS, ready made or made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

MATTRESSES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, REPS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CORDS AND TASSELS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE ADDITIONS

Will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 30,

to our

POPULAR STOCKS

of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

consisting of

10-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1 15 per yard.

11-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1 25 per yard.

8-4 LINEN DAMASK, $1 per yard.

FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $3 per dozen.

EXTRA HEAVY AND LARGE TOWELS, $4 and $5 50 per dozen.

5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, $2 25 per dozen.

and

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

PILLOW AND SHIRTING LINENS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just received

A LARGE LINE

OF

CHOICE NOVELTIES

IN

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,

Consisting of

TAPESTRIES, MOQUETTES, DAMASK SATINS AND SATIN DAMASKS,

IN

MANY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.

STRIPED AND FIGURED REPS AND TERRYS,

AND AN

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, AND VESTIBULE LACES,

IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 30,

AN ELEGANT STOCK

of

PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE

CLOAKS

and

WALKING DRESSES

IN

NEW AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.

BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

LOW-PRICED AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS

COMMENCING WITH A LINE AT 25c.

FRENCH MERINOES, 85c. AND UPWARD.

FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTHS, 85c. AND UPWARD.

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS OR FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

JUST OPENED.

A choice and select assortment of

Real Point Valenciennes, Guipure Laces,

Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

[illegible] ...

1,000 embroidered Handkerchiefs with names and initials,

[illegible] ...

Lace Vails, Coiffures, Barbes and Shawls,

Embroidered bands, edgings and insertions,

[illegible] ...

1,000 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Cluny [illegible]

All the above and many others will be offered at prices much below the market rates.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

LINENS A SPECIALTY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1867.

IRISH LINENS,

TABLE LINENS,

SHIRTINGS,

SHEETINGS,

PILLOW LINENS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS, DIAPERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

and a large and complete assortment of Linen Goods generally, at prices as low or lower than at any other house in the City.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

Importers of Linen Goods,

No. 749 Broadway.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 369 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,

Are Now Offering at Retail Their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL DRY GOODS,

Comprising MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED SILKS and SATINS of all shades and qualities.

BLACK GROS GRAIN, FAILLE and TAFFETAS, of the best makes, very cheap.

RICH DRESS GOODS

in IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS; the largest assortment ever offered by us.

VELOURS DE RUSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, and some of the greatest Paris novelties for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS.

BROCHE, KNICKERBOCKER, WINCEYS, GROS DE TOURS, very desirable, with a large assortment of MERINOES and other DRESS GOODS, suitable for all classes. Some

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

MOURNING GOODS

in great variety; also,

300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,

from 45c. to $1, very cheap.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A very full assortment at low prices.

HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,

in full assortment.

500 DOZEN OF THE CELEBRATED "TREFOUSSE" PARIS KID GLOVES,

from auction, in all shades, at $1 25 per pair, said by good judges to be equal to those sold elsewhere at $2.

SHAWLS,

in PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY, and all other celebrated makes of shawls, in long and square.

ALSO,

250 LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, from auction, at less than gold cost.

BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS,

in all widths, at great bargains.

CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in GREAT VARIETY.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

in the newest and most desirable styles.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Prices right now, new goods every day!!!

MONDAY—READY FROM AUCTION!!

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

All the fashionable shades in colored silk Bonnet-velvets, Satins, plain and corded silks, &c., at Gold prices.

Also, lines of Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.

Flowers, Feathers, Real and Millinery Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

Many of the goods will be found below cost of importation.

EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Our Bonnet rooms supplied daily with every novelty.

Monday, the following shapes in Bonnets:

Antoinette, Cecelia, Ruth, Stae, Elizabeth, Diadem, Manetta and Lotta.

HATS.

Sensation, Rolled,

Carlotta, Flirt, Berlin, All Right,

Diamond, English Roll, Turban, &c., fully

one-third below last week's prices.

Full lines of Misses', Children's, Infants' and Ladies' Hats, in Velvet, Plush, Beaver, Satin, Opera Cloth and Felts. Every desirable color and shade.

Also, Boys' hats and bonnet frames cheap.

EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

you can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Cheapest line of Satins, Black and Colored Silk Velvets in this City.

Examine our Velvet, Felt, Beaver and Straw Hats; it will pay you.

Mark the address. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Cars pass the store every five minutes from corner of Grand and Broadway.

KID GLOVES KID GLOVES.

Best Italian Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.

Best French Kid Gloves, $1 75. Every pair warranted. They are sold throughout the City at $2.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE AT THE VILLE DE PARIS, NO. 475 BROADWAY.

C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS.

Respectfully announce to the ladies that their GRAND OPENING of their FALL and WINTER CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, MANTILLAS and JACKETS will take place on

THURSDAY, OCT. 3,

and have pleasure in stating that during Mr. Oppenheim's recent visit to Europe he has taken advantage of the extraordinary depression existing in the manufacturing districts of France to make such extensive purchases and contracts as will enable them to place before the public and their patrons a most exquisite assortment of rich and costly novelties in

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS.

From the many novelties produced this season in the French capital they have made the selection of the following favorite styles, which they beg to introduce in every variety of material:

POLITOT DE EXPOSITION,

VASCO DE GAMO,

LE ANTIQUE VIOLETTE,

and the new and graceful TALISMATIC WRAPPER, and others.

C. J. OPPENHEIM & BROS.,

Ville de Paris, No. 475 Broadway.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST elegant assortment of sacques, jackets and mantillas in this City. WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, No. 2 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) one door from Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, September, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE COURTS are about opening, and jurors must be had. I am authorized to state that the Judges will not excuse except for good cause, and on the direct personal application of the parties summoned.

If absent or sick on the first day of Court, the person summoned must report as soon as possible thereafter to the Court, or here, if the Court be closed.

Persons summoned must pay attention to the instructions on the summons. Exempts must apply here.

Enrolment and fine notices, &c., sent by me, must be answered in person. Letters cannot be attended to. Exempt firemen and militiamen must bring their certificates here with the notice. Persons (not already drawn) can select the season or month most convenient for them to serve.

It is the duty of every respectable citizen to assist in this important service, and all able and liable must serve or pay their fine. Those who serve promptly and fully on Grand or Petit Juries, in our State and City Courts, will not again be called until the entire list is exhausted—i. e., for several years.

All who are notified (liable or exempt) will save time, trouble and expense by responding promptly and in person. They will obtain information and receive courteous attention from me any week day from 10 to 4 o'clock. The Judge and the Commissioner are the only persons to apply to, and the intervention of other parties will be unsuccessful.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR,

Commissioner of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.—THIS IS TO GIVE notice that on the 23d day of September, A.D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT ARNOLD, of Hawley, in the County of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Allen House, Honesdale, Penn., before W. E. DOSTER, Register, Esq., on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. F. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,

Per JAMES J. COPE, Deputy.

EASTON, Sept. 24, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Sept. 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—IN THE MATTER OF ROBT. M. BOYD, BANKRUPT.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBT. M. BOYD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated New-York, Sept. 18, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee,

No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM TYRREL, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM TYRREL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York, 26th day of September, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.

For sale, new crop Carolina rice in lots to suit purchasers. DAN. TALMAGE & CO., No. 102 Water-st.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1867.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT FOR SALE.—Very eligibly located in old part of the grounds, improved with evergreen hedge, granite gateposts, tree and shrubs, lot extra size. Apply to WM. A. COOK, attorney at law, No. 113 Broadway.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE; ALSO, brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 207 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CORNETT & SCHARCH,

No. 122, 124 and 126 West 20th-st.,

Offer the best assortment of carriages of their own manufacture of superior workmanship.

We claim for our carriages that there can be none better, either in material or workmanship or design.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NORMA. Characters by Mme. Parepa Rosa, Mme. Natali Testa, E. Pancani, F. Medini.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI as MYRRHA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, S. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. [illegible] Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss [illegible], Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Rise, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Hamilton, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Walsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, the original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE GLADIATOR. Edwin Forrest as Spartacus.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY. PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BUNYAN HALL.
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$9
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Garibaldi, from his prison at Alessandria, has written a letter in which he says the Romans have the right which all slaves have to rise against their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty. He hopes his fellow-patriots will not be discouraged by their last reverse, and exhorts them to reorganize and march again to the achievement of their great purpose—the liberation of Rome. The letter concludes with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the men of the Liberal Party of Italy, declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them, and that the nations of the earth anxiously await the result of their action in the present crisis. Dispatches from Florence received Saturday set forth that the recent riots by Garibaldian partisans in various parts of the Kingdom have been suppressed, and it was officially announced everywhere that the country is tranquil. The reports from Italy, however, are very conflicting. The latest dispatches received make mention of serious riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples. The Pope has sent a message to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

The Sultan has sent to the Isle of Candia a Commission of Inquiry, the Turkish members of which are the Vizier, Riza Pasha and Kabul Pasha.

The Paris races continued yesterday. The Criterium and Omnium prizes were won respectively by Suzerain and Nemea, both horses owned by the Marquis de Lagrange.

The Police of Manchester are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention; nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited. The rumors are, nevertheless, still current, and it was announced Saturday morning that another Fenian cruiser has recently been seen hovering about the Irish coast. The Government is taking every possible precaution to prevent any outbreak.

During a recent session of the Pan-Anglican Synod the writings of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, were discussed and condemned.

Friday was the last day but one of the Newmarket meeting. The crowd was large and fashionable, the weather delightful, and the racing spirited. The first race was for the October Handicap, and was won by *Friday*. *Trocadero* came in second. The second race, for the Forlorn Stakes, was easily won by *Athena*.

Kiel, a seaport in Holstein, is to be immediately fortified and garrisoned with Prussian troops.

The Turkish Government has officially denied the published statement that its aid has been or will be lent to Bokhara in the struggle of the latter country against Russia.

GENERAL.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly, declaring the adoption of the new Constitution by the people in the election held on the 18th of September. He states the certified vote at 47,152 for, 23,036 against the Constitution, with 37 blank ballots, and declares that a majority of votes having been cast for the Constitution adopted by the Convention at Annapolis, on the 17th of August last, it will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of government of the State (superseding the one now existing) on Saturday, the 5th day of October next.

Our Cuba correspondence is dated Sept. 21. The difficulties besetting the receipt and dispatch of messages by the Florida cable had not been removed. Horrible murders had been committed in Havana and in Cardenas by colored slaves. The excitement among the working classes had subsided. The royal decree relative to the suppression of the slave trade had been promulgated throughout the Isle. A clerical demonstration had been made to celebrate the return of the Bishop of Havana from his continental tour.

The municipal election in Nashville, Tenn., took place on Saturday. Contrary to the general expectation, there was no disturbance. Soldiers were stationed at the polls, but their services were not called into requisition. The Republican ticket was elected with but little opposition. A majority of the votes were cast by colored men, the white men declining to vote. It is reported that the present city authorities will not recognize the legality of the election, but will hold on to their positions until the question is decided by the courts.

Gen. Canby has issued a general order concerning the collection of taxes in the Second Military District. He directs a suspension of collection in certain specified cases.

A dispatch from Oregon states that Lieut. Small, First United States Cavalry, fought and defeated a band of Snake Indians, near Lake Albert, the same band which had recently defeated Gen. Crook's friendly Indians. After the first charge the Snakes made for the swamps; but the troops dismounted and fought them, waist deep in the water. Twenty-six of the warriors with their chiefs were killed, and fifteen taken prisoners. None of the soldiers were hurt.

A special dispatch announces that a tragedy was enacted last night in a house of evil repute in Boston. A man named Babcock fired three shots with a revolver at one of the female inmates of the premises, and then shot himself through the right cheek and stabbed himself three times in the left breast. His would-be victim escaped unscathed, while Babcock was removed to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he now lies in a most critical condition.

A private dispatch received through the cable announces the death on Saturday of Charles King, LL.D., formerly President of Columbia College, this City. The sad event took place at Frascati, near Rome, and was the result of a paralytic stroke, from which Mr. King had been suffering for some time. Deceased went abroad about two years ago. He was brother to the late Ex-Gov. John A. King, and at the time of his death was in his 80th year.

It is said that Hon. John H. Pendleton, of Virginia, who was lately arrested and held to bail on the charge of illegally attempting to register, has addressed a communication to Gen. Schofield asking an investigation by him of the facts of the case. Mr. Pendleton admits that he voted for the ratification of the ordinance of secession, but denies that this vote brought him within the scope of the instructions from headquarters.

Hon. Mr. McDougal, in a speech at Ottawa, Friday night, said he had received a communication from a politician in Newfoundland, stating that the Parliament about to assemble there would pass resolutions asking admission into the Confederation. Also, that at the session soon to be held at Ottawa, resolutions would be passed and sanctioned by the Imperial Government admitting the Hudson Bay Territory.

Philadelphia papers say that it has been ascertained that the destruction to glass alone in that city by the hailstorm on the 25th inst. amounts to the large sum of $250,000. There was more glass broken than could be replaced by all the stores and factories in the city. The demand on the day after the breakage overran the entire demand for the two preceding years.

Late dispatches from Japan, *via* London, announce that the Christians in various parts of the island are despised and maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nangasaki and its vicinity.

LOCAL.

Gen. Sheridan arrived in this City at 5 P. M. Saturday, and is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He left Philadelphia at 11 A. M., and proceeded to Newark, N. J., where he arrived a few minutes before 2 o'clock. There he was escorted by a procession of soldiers, firemen and citizens generally, amid much enthusiasm, to the City Hall, where the Mayor welcomed him, and he briefly responded. At the Mayor's residence he was afterward sumptuously entertained, and at 4 P. M. started for this City. Arrived here, he rode up Broadway, without being recognized, to his hotel. In the evening he went to see the "Black Crook."

The inhabitants in the vicinity of Commercial-street, Greenpoint, continue to be much alarmed on account of the sickness, alleged by some to be yellow-fever, which made its appearance two or three days since. No new cases having been reported Saturday, it is believed the disease, whatever it may be, will soon die out. The Health Officers, however, have taken the precaution to have the glass factory of the Messrs. Bailey, employes of whom were the first victims of the sickness, thoroughly disinfected, and have ordered special sanitary measures to be enforced in the neighborhood of Commercial-street. Three of the persons who were attacked with the fever are now in a hopeful state of recovery.

The new St. George's Church building, lately erected upon the ruins of the former edifice, in Stuyvesant-square, was opened yesterday for the first time. The sermon of the occasion was preached by the rector, Rev. S. H. Tyng. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were compelled to stand throughout the services. Rev. Drs. McVickar, Gardner, Spring, S. H. Tyng, Jr., Bugbee, Rising, Homans and John Cotton Smith occupied seats in the chancel. The pews will be rented to-day.

The particulars of an elopement which occurred a week since in Hoboken have just come to light. A married man named James Smith ran off with the wife of Mr. William Stanton, of No. 148 Meadow-street. Smith carried away with him $1,600 in cash, which had been mainly earned by his wife, and Mrs. Stanton left behind her four of her six children. The case is a very hard one upon the deserted, who are respectable laboring people.

A colored lad named Alphonse Annin was severely bitten about the head and face Saturday morning, in Hoboken, by a Newfoundland dog, which was maliciously set upon him by its owner, a person named Edward Miller. The man was arrested and held to bail to appear for trial.

The members of the Tobacco Board of Trade met Saturday, and passed resolutions condemnatory of the new revenue regulations, by which traders are prohibited from having private bonded warehouses. The Secretary of the Treasury has promised inquiry into these grievances before enforcement of the new law.

The appeal from the order vacating the injunction against Hays, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, came on for argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Saturday, but owing to an irregularity in the papers the case was put over to next term.

Lewis Levison and Robert Young were Saturday committed by Justice Ledwith on a charge of perjury, preferred by William Salomon. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in the suit of Chittenden *vs.* Salomon, pending in the Supreme Court.

Saturday the calendar was a short one at Court of Special Sessions, numbering but 38 cases. Few of these were of special importance, the greater number being charges of assault and battery, in which many of the complainants did not appear.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 28, was 437, being 131 less than for the previous week and a decrease of 50 as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of the preceding year.

Saturday the distillery of James V. Ryan, No. 450 West Forty-ninth-street, was seized. The proprietor is charged with irregularity, his books representing one condition of things and his stock another.

Rev. W. F. Morgan delivered a memorial sermon on the late Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour yesterday morning.

Flour and Wheat were decidedly firmer and in fair demand on Saturday. Corn, Oats and Pork closed quite heavily on a less active market. Cotton was depressed and declining. Lard and Sugars were in good request and buoyant. The freight market was less active.

Gen. Sheridan in New-York.

The "ovations" to Gen. Sheridan have been increasing in magnitude and enthusiasm from St. Louis to Philadelphia. It is now the turn of New-York to welcome him; and it is beyond question that his reception in the commercial metropolis will be as great and honorable as any that has yet been offered him—even though it be free from these extravagances and ridiculous eccentricities which have been associated with the popular ovations elsewhere, and which must have been obnoxious and humiliating to him as a proud man and a gallant soldier.

These public honors which the chief cities of the country are conferring upon Gen. Sheridan are undoubtedly stimulated in great part by the popular feeling in regard to his political course in New-Orleans. They may be translated as a reply to the President for removing him from command, or rather for taking from him the administration of affairs in Louisiana and Texas. If advantage has also been taken of his presence in those of our Northern States where active political campaigns are in progress to assist in the triumph of the party that has always upheld his Southern policy, and if the opportunity has been seized by the most violent of Johnson's adversaries to utter their fiercest invective—it is but the truth to say that Gen. Sheridan himself has not in any of his brief speeches, uttered a word in the direction of partisan politics, or given any echo to the wild and revolutionary language that has resounded in his ears. He has neither attempted to vindicate his own action nor to arraign that of President Johnson. He has borne himself throughout with a soldierly dignity, and with the reticence of a man who is accustomed to regard words as things.

Though political considerations and feelings have entered largely into these receptions, it will be remembered by the citizens of New-York that the illustrious services of Gen. Sheridan to the Union are such as entitle him to the highest honors from the entire body of loyal people. In the days, not yet far gone and not soon to be forgotten, when his bulletins of victory were flashed over the telegraphic threads, the whole North had their feelings stirred to the deepest enthusiasm, and he was universally hailed as a hero sent to rescue the country from the disastrous ventures and depending feelings which had almost wrought its ruin. Had Gen. Sheridan appeared in New-York two years ago, he would have been welcomed by our population in masse; and Tammany Hall would have vied with the Loyal League, Democrat would have vied with Republican as to which should most honor the man who had served them all in saving the Union. These services are as memorable now as they were then; time has not depreciated their everlasting value; and time should not diminish the gratitude of the country on their account. Even those who do not in all respects uphold Gen. Sheridan's action as the executor of the Military Bill in the Fifth District, can heartily take part in rendering acclamations to the man whom Gen. Grant has pronounced one of the greatest soldiers of this or any other age, and whose supreme devotion to duty in every public position is such as to signalize him as an example not too frequently met with in these latter days. As an appropriate reminder at this time of the facts in Gen. Sheridan's record, we publish in other columns a full, fresh and striking account of some of the more signal services he rendered to the country in the crisis of its existence.

It is above all, on broad national grounds that we wish to see Gen. Sheridan welcomed by the people of the chief city of America; and though it is not to be expected that the political considerations of the hour will be ignored, we do not see that this ought to confine the "hurrahs" to the members of a single party; for, as we have said, all parties are now enjoying the benefits and the glories of the resplendent triumphs which he played so large a part in achieving.

The City Commissions.

We are glad to be assured by the *Evening Post* that we have mistaken its position in regard to the Commissions by which alone a decent and honest control is secured for some of our City interests. It is not in favor of their abolition, nor does it hold that all the interests of the City should be handed over to the absolute control of a popular majority. It only insists that they should not be resorted to when other modes of government, more in accordance with our institutions, fail to produce the desired results.

We concur fully with the *Post's* position as thus explained. Government by Commissions, appointed under State authority, is exceptional, and should only be employed when government by the majority fails to secure the ends of good government. The general rule is, and should remain, that a majority of the people should decide upon the laws and regulations which their interests require, and should elect the magistrates by whom those laws are to be enforced. This is the fundamental principle upon which our institutions rest; and it should never be set aside except under peculiar circumstances and in exceptional cases. "Commissions," as the *Post* well says, "are not objectionable in themselves; in certain contingencies they are indispensable and in many quite useful,—but like other instrumentalities they are liable to abuse." The *Post* is only opposed to employing them when they are not needed,—in cases where the ordinary modes and agencies of government produce equally good and desirable results; and in this it has our hearty concurrence.

We think, moreover, the *Post* can scarcely fail to agree with us also in thinking that the experience of this City shows conclusively that certain of its interests are not safe in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council, or of officials appointed by them;—and that they will be much more thoroughly protected and more wisely administered by Commissions appointed under State authority. Indeed, it concedes this in express terms in regard to nearly all the interests which are now confided to such Commissions. "In regard," it says, "to public parks, which are a branch of art, or to the public health, or to public education, or to public charities, and to other special objects of public concern, they are most likely better managed by boards of competent individuals, who make those objects a study, and whose powers of intellect and heart expressly qualify them for the task, than they would be by the ordinary run of persons selected for our municipal officers." The *Post*, we are glad to infer, will therefore join us in resisting the attempt made by the Democratic Party, and which we confess we had understood the *Post* heretofore to favor, to secure from the Legislature the abolition of these Commissions, and from the Constitutional Convention an absolute prohibition of their creation hereafter. At the Democratic State Convention, held at Albany last year, hostility to these Commissions as they exist in this City, was engrafted on the creed of the party; and while the Republicans of the State have never felt called on to take ground on this subject as a party, the Constitutional Convention, which is under their control, seems inclined to take precisely such action as the Democrats demand. There seemed at one time to be a disposition on the part of that body to concede the Democratic claim on this subject, if the Democrats would concede negro suffrage; but that bargain, we are glad to believe, has not yet been consummated. Under such a state of things the *Post* can scarcely feel as much surprise as it expresses that we should have "revived the discussion of the subject." It will, we trust, undergo a good deal more of discussion before it is settled in the way proposed.

We repeat, what we have said more than once already, that the attempt to govern this City by universal suffrage, and administer all its affairs and provide for all its interests by a numerical majority of its voters, has proved to be an utter failure. As its population is now constituted, and under the existing machinery of nominations and elections, it cannot be well governed in that way. Its interests will not be protected. Law cannot be enforced, order cannot be preserved, the public health cannot be protected, the public comfort and convenience cannot be promoted, and the practical ends of good government cannot be thus secured. The experiment has been tried and has failed; and until the conditions under which it was tried are changed, it is utterly useless and disastrous to try it again. The men chosen in that way to administer the affairs of the City are not the men in whose hands they are safe. They are men who administer them for their private profit and not for the public good. They are men who sacrifice the welfare of the community to their own personal advantage, men who hold office not for the public good, but for their own private gain, and who will use all the power thus placed in their hands to keep themselves in office and perpetuate their hold on the sources of wealth. It is quite true that this ought not to be so, and that upon the theory of our institutions it is not so; but unfortunately facts, which are stronger than theories, show, beyond all chance of dispute or doubt, that it is so. We never had a decent Government since the City became popular, rich and powerful, under the regular system of Democratic Government. We may have had "good Mayors," as the *Post* says, and the bad ones may have been exceptional; but the good ones were overruled or circumvented; the *government* of the City was not good. The Police Department was never worth a straw while it was under the control of the City authorities. The public charities were never decently administered; those of the parks which are now under City control, are not properly cared for; and no one has any hope of securing a better or a cheaper administration in any department of City affairs by giving it back to the control of the Common Council. We must seek relief in some other direction.

The *Post* seems incredulous as to Fernando Wood's ambition to be reëlected Mayor. If it will apply directly to that gentleman, it will have little difficulty, we presume, in having all its doubts on that point removed. The prospect of his being reëlected was not mentioned by us for the purpose of frightening the *Post*, or any one else "out of its senses," but as a means of illustrating what our condition might become if all the existing Commissions were abolished and all the interests of the City were handed over to the absolute administration and control of the Mayor and Common Council. The *Post*, we are glad to see, does not like the prospect any better than we do; but we can scarcely concur in regarding the election of such men as Mr. Wood as "exceptional," when we remember that he has been elected three times already, and that the party to which he belongs has a clear majority of 40,000 in the City. We know no man whose election is half so probable at this moment as his. The question of Commissions, we admit, ought to be decided by other considerations and other grounds than this, but it is not wholly out of place in connection with that subject.

The Southern Elections.

We shall soon be enabled to judge of the probabilities of reconstruction under the law as it stands. The Louisiana election for delegates to the Convention to frame a constitution and civil government for the State took place on Friday and Saturday. On to-morrow and the two succeeding days a similar proceeding will be held in Alabama; and later in the month Virginia and Georgia will follow in the same step. In each case there is more or less chance of failure. For, though there is no likelihood of the rejection by a majority of votes of the preliminary measure ordered by Congress, there is at least a possibility that it may be for the moment frustrated by indifference or other causes. The law requires not merely that a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of a Convention, but that the number of votes shall constitute a majority of the entire number registered. Contingencies may therefore arise which, while not directly defeating the project of a Convention, may indirectly produce that result.

The dispatches from Louisiana thus far received are too meagre in their statements of fact, and too evidently partisan in their origin, to warrant a positive conclusion as to the sufficiency and complexion of the voting in that State. If the truth is told in regard to New-Orleans, a majority of the registered electors abstained from voting; the estimate being 12,000 votes as compared with 28,000 registered. It must be remembered, however, that the official record of registration in the State exhibits a total of 44,732 whites and 82,907 blacks; so that the absence of 16,000 voters from the polls in New-Orleans does not necessarily imply a refusal to hold a Convention by the State. Where indifference exists we may presume that it is evinced by the whites; and though the whole body of registered whites absented themselves, the blacks would still have the power of giving effect to the law. We know of but one circumstance that may prevent the full exercise of this controlling influence, and it is occasioned by the imperfections of the law itself. For a full vote anywhere ample facilities for voting are indispensable. But Congress in its haste has practically restricted the voting places to one in each county, and hence large numbers may find it impossible to attend within the period prescribed by the order.

Concerning Alabama, a well-informed correspondent furnishes some suggestive points in a letter which we publish in another column. There a more universal interest has been manifested in the work of reconstruction, as the large registration shows. The registered whites count 72,747; blacks, 88,243—the latter lacking but 3,600 to reach the aggregate of colored males of the requisite age in the State. It is computed that the number of non-registered whites is little short of 33,000, and of these the great majority are described by our correspondent as disfranchised—a much larger percentage of the white population than we should have considered probable. Our correspondent, however, has excellent opportunities of ascertaining official facts, and we invite attention to his statement as indicating a wider operation of the disabilities imposed by the law than its authors can be supposed to have contemplated. The causes which have doubtless diminished the vote in Louisiana, threaten also to operate adversely in Alabama. That a vast majority of the votes given will be for a Convention, appears certain, but the remoteness of many thousands from the polling places may prove equivalent to disfranchisement, and thus the required majority of the total number registered may be unavailable.

On every ground it is to be hoped that neither in Alabama nor in any other State will such a result be realized. Its effect upon Congress and the country, and especially upon the South, would be most unfortunate, since it would not only delay reconstruction but would invest it with fresh complications and render inevitable fresh legislation. Its tendency, moreover, would be to produce an impression of greater hostility, and even of greater indifference, than seems to exist. What our correspondent says upon this subject, with reference to Alabama may, we believe, be accepted as equally applicable to the other Southern States. The great body of the people are tired of the existing condition of affairs, and anxiously desire the completion of reconstruction in any manner which Congress may choose to dictate. But the absence of proper facilities for voting may, nevertheless subject them to misapprehensions which cannot but be mischievous. For this and other reasons, the progress of the elections, now commenced, will be watched with mingled anxiety and hope. They will decide whether the South shall have early restoration to the Union, or whether the task of reconstruction shall be taken up anew and made the occasion of further controversy. The result—the establishment of the mastery which Congress asserts—may be stayed by accident or antagonism, but its ultimate occurrence does not admit of doubt.

Revolutionary News in the Interest of Fenianism.

The Fenian swindle seems to have been too profitable a concern for its managers, to be given up without a determined struggle. It has not—during the past five years—raised means and men and arms sufficient to capture the remotest Police-station in the wilds of Kerry, or to compass an invasion of British territory which lasted more than half a day. But here it is again, working up, day after day, through some sympathizing news agent, stories of impending revolution in Manchester and other English centres of population, and of the release or the expected release of Fenian convicts, of the alarm felt by the British authorities, and of the general anticipation of a terrible upheaval.

It is difficult to understand how the Irish people themselves—we mean Irish Reformers of intelligence and sense—permit this noisy abomination to exist. It has done more to bring the cause of Irish Liberalism into disrepute than any device of Toryism or Orangeism known, at least to this generation. It has done perhaps as much injury, in this respect, on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. Nearly one million, out of the four millions of people that inhabit British America are Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. Out of the entire number the Fenian organizers never made as many converts as would have sufficed to guard the corridors of the Moffatt Mansion when it contained all the brains and nearly all the impudence of which the Brotherhood could boast. Those that professed to belong to the Order were certainly not men of a character to bring credit to any cause. The most eminent Irish ecclesiastic on the American continent—Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax—denounced the Society from the first as an imposition and a fraud; and the influence of the hierarchy here and elsewhere, has been mainly thrown in the same scale. But among too many of the intelligent class of Irish laymen in this country, other considerations than those appertaining to the institution of reform in Ireland have had weight in dealing with Fenianism. They have been more anxious to ascertain how many available votes a Fenian Lodge contained, and how large a share of its funds they could secure for local electioneering purposes, than they have been concerned for the appearance of a Fenian fleet in Dundrum Bay, or the issue of a Declaration of Independence from Dublin Castle. On this silent patronage and this sort of negative support the thing has principally lived. Half the amount of plunder wrung from the chambermaids it would have been impossible for the rascals to come at, but that responsible men gave the use of their names, when *soirées* and picnics and other special collecting agencies were put in use, to forage upon the sympathizing scullery-women.

But for the heartless sustenance which the Fenian concern has received from a class of Irish-American office-seekers here, the thing must have died out long ago. *They* have been its prime supporters. It is to-day as much a political machine as any local party organization we have; and it is worked now through the Cable and by other appliances so that its exchequer may be used for the purposes of a faction here—bankrupt in political character and utterly reckless as to its methods of operation.

No one of sense believes that these Manchester outbreaks reported by the Cable have been half as serious as an ordinary Fourth or Sixth Ward row, which a squad of Metropolitan Police would put down in half an hour. No one of judgment supposes that Fenianism is stronger now that it has got the few courageous men belonging to it in close confinement in English and Irish jails. And no one who has any honest party end in view cares whether one filibuster has been arrested in England, or whether ten have been released in Ireland by a patriotic crowd. We are quite as familiar with all this sort of patriotism in New-York as they are in the United Kingdom. It is of a kind so fervid that we have not, in New-York, been able to stand it. We have had to establish an exceptional sort of Local Government, which has enabled us to dispense, to some extent, with a great deal of "free" voting, and with "free fights" generally.

The real friends of Ireland here, as elsewhere, are those who, like Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Bright, desire to see a fusion of the Irish Liberal party into that of England and Scotland. The problem of reform to be worked out will be a difficult one. It was referred to in the letter of our London Correspondent, published in yesterday's Times. Referring to the Social Science Congress in Belfast, he says:

"Irishmen are to take a prominent part in its discussions and naturally, social questions connected specially with Ireland will not be neglected. The first of these is land tenure, the second education, [illegible] which the [illegible] is divided [illegible] that of religion. Do what you will for Ireland, only unless you would set all Orangemen in a rage, do a thing to favor the religion of four-fifths of its inhabitants. The Social Science Congress will have its hands tied; it cannot discuss the very questions most important to the pacification and prosperity of Ireland. Secular education, for example, suits no party. Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians are equally determined that their children shall be trained up in the true faith. The Government, at this moment, seems to be impartially prosecuting Catholics and Orangemen for exciting religious animosities, and sending both to prison to teach them to live together in harmony; but the Government is unfortunate in having the bulk of its supporters among the Irish minority, and in being obliged to alienate its friends, probably without being able to conciliate its enemies. But, as with the Reform Bill, a bold, liberal policy in Ireland will be the most successful. The English Liberals will more than make up for any loss of Irish Tories."

This is, we take it, as far as it goes, a correct view of the political situation in Ireland. It is altogether perplexing; and yet if the recent utterances of Lord Russell, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Gladstone give any assurance of what the Liberal policy of English Reformers is to be, there would seem to be good enough cause to hope for the introduction of measures which will do away, at least in part, with the abuses in the system of land tenure, and the monstrous exactions of what is called a State Church. If the Derby Government desire to aid practically in abating this Fenian nuisance—which is a nuisance everywhere—they might help us considerably by taking Lord Russell at his word, and working out such a project of Reform for Ireland as that which seems to have satisfied all parties in England.

MINOR TOPICS.

The political cauldron is beginning to boil furiously. Some five or six hundred persons are working like beavers for nominations to some of the petty City offices that are to be filled at the coming elections. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are lavished in procuring indorsements and puffs of their eminent qualifications for the places they seek, and in oiling the machinery by which their nominations are to be secured. Do the people ever stop to consider the motives of this extraordinary eagerness for office on the part of this enterprising class of our fellow-citizens? Do they suppose it arises wholly from a noble ambition to serve the public and promote the cause of good government? There is not one of them all who would not laugh in your face at the bare suggestion. They are simply striving to make money. This is their way of making a fortune. Office-seeking is their daily business—the trade by which they fill their pockets. They push for these places because of the opportunities they offer for growing rich. And those who are fortunate enough to get them *do* grow rich—no matter how small the salaries attached to them, or how paltry the duties to be performed. The millions which it costs to govern this City are but a small portion of the amount actually pocketed by its army of office-holders; the amount which individual citizens pay for whatever service they receive does not figure in the returns, but it is by no means small. One of our merchants not long ago testified in Court that he paid $20,000 to get an ordinance passed by the Common Council. How many such sums are paid for similar services in the course of a year?

It is evident now that the arrest of Garibaldi by the Italian Government was made under the demands and threats of Louis Napoleon. The fact that the Pope has officially thanked the French Emperor for causing the arrest, and the fact that it was made while French troops were held in readiness for immediate dispatch to Rome, are proofs that the pressure upon Victor Emmanuel was of a kind not to be resisted. It is perfectly true that Italy could not afford, and could not endure a rupture with France at this time; it is equally certain that, in continuing to act so palpably under French dictation, the King's Government will not strengthen itself with the Italian people,—but after all it is not easy to see how the King could have tolerated such a raid as Garibaldi intended, even if Louis Napoleon had never existed. It would have been in open and flagrant violation of every principle of national justice and honor.

In spite of the Peace Congresses of Europe the cause of peace seems to be making more actual, practical progress on this side the ocean than on the other. The great war of the dramatic managers upon the Press seems to have come to an end, and our neighbor the *Herald* is now cooing softly in loving praise of theatrical establishments, which for a year past it has been vehemently denouncing as public nuisances and nests of immorality; and by a very curious coincidence those same establishments have also been converted to pacific principles and now *do* "advertise in the New-York *Herald*." If peace makes such rapid strides as this, we should not be in the least astonished to see the *Herald* again sounding the praises of the New-York Associated Press within the next three months. Stranger things than this have happened, and may happen again.

Gov. Geary made a political speech lately at Harrisburgh, in which he brought a good many very serious charges against the President. Among other things he declared that Mr. Johnson had "disrespected the graves of brave Union men by the praise he bestowed on rebel soldiers." Perhaps he did, but at all events he respected the English language too much to use such an outlandish and absurd word as the Governor employs to describe his conduct. Somebody once asked how the Duke of Wellington spoke French; "just as he fights," replied his friend, "with the greatest intrepidity." Gov. Geary imitates the Duke's courage in his encounters with the English.

We receive almost every day through the Cable startling reports of Fenian movements in Ireland; but is it not a little curious that they are never anything more than reports of reports? It is "rumored" that the Fenians are going to rise; or it is "believed" that something is going to happen. The authorities "apprehend" new disturbances; men are arrested who are "supposed" to be connected with Fenian movements. But nothing whatever is actually *done*. Does not this look a little as if the whole thing were got up to order—as if all these rumors and reports were manufactured abroad for effect here? The Fenian treasury is probably getting low and needs a reinforcement.

The English journalists are losing a chance of a sensation and a fortune. Nobody knows anything about Abyssinia, or about His Majesty King Theodore. The thing for some "special correspondent" to do is to penetrate the three hundred miles of solid African jungle said to intervene between Theodore's capital and his coast, brave the horrors of fleas and fevers, and expose the whole barbaric "military situation" to the eyes of England. Had this Abyssinian affair been ours, a dozen American reporters would long ago have "bushwhacked" the whole kingdom, skirmished with Theodore's outposts, driven his dusky pickets in to the gates of his palace, and sent to New-York by relays of steamers and horses, "Latest from the front." They would have confabbed with the monarch himself six months ago, and published their notes under the head of "Conversation of Your Correspondent with the Arch-[illegible]"—nay, they would have secured for their papers a private photograph of Theodore, with "Theodore his ⊕ mark," written under it. It may be urged in objection, that everybody who goes to Abyssinia gets thrust into jail; but an American reporter would consider that an advantage. He would escape, and so be supplied with sensational matter through the war, and with a volume afterward, called, "Your Correspondent in Quod; or, the Dungeons of Abyssinia." What a slow coach John Bull's is!

Mazzini makes no pretence of agreeing with the peace doctrines of the fighting revolutionists who lately held their Congress in Geneva. He thinks that such a Congress but "disorganizes the forces destined to be used in the war of the peoples;" and he draws up a programme which shows how vast this war must be. Before peace comes, according to Mazzini, Europe must see (1) the reëstablishment of Poland, (2) the completion of German unity, (3) of Italian unity, (4) of Greek unity, (5) a Danubian Confederation substituted for the Austrian Empire, (6) an Eastern Switzerland in place of the Turkish Empire in Europe, (7) Scandinavian union, (8) Iberian union, (9) liberty for France. In other words, all the kingdoms, powers and nationalities of Europe must be reconstructed geographically and politically before Mazzini can think of peace, or see any hope for it. We have an idea, however, that even if his gigantic programme were carried out to-day, we should still see some terrible fighting to-morrow or the day after.

Now that the political reformers of England have secured the Reform Bill, which transfers the governing power, in some measure at least, to the working classes, the next step which they propose to take is in the direction of popular education. The subject must come very prominently before Parliament at its next session, and already there is some discussion as to the educational system which is best adapted to English society and institutions. The American common school system, the Prussian system and numerous other systems and plans are canvassed. It seems to us that while the general features of what may be called the American system (or say the New-England system) are admirably adapted to this country and the character of its people and institutions, something akin to the enforced educational system of Prussia would be better adapted to England, and would more quickly secure to the lower classes, or the lowest classes, that improvement of which they are in such terrible need.

One of our Southern exchanges comes to us with a large picture on its front page, which we are given to understand is intended to illustrate the present condition of things in the Southern States. It represents a huge elephant with an African head and bearing in his trunk a black or striped flag with the word "Convention" inscribed upon it. On the elephant's back rides a negro with the up-raised baton of authority, while in close proximity to him is a soldier with a drawn sword. On other parts of the beast's back are various other characters whose symbolism we fail to recognize, but the foremost of whom we take to be meant for Wendell Phillips. As the African elephant moves forward he tramples white men, women and children under his feet, while behind him he leaves only desolation. Of the political justice of the picture we say nothing; but we may remark that we are glad to see the arts looking up in the South. In this, as in nearly everything else there, the negro seems to prompt and compel progress and reform.

Both Gen. Prim and Gen. Garibaldi, in their late attempts, relied greatly upon the sympathy and assistance of the military element in their schemes. Prim, as a popular Spanish soldier, expected to carry a great part of the army with him, and he made preparation for revolt in a large number of the regiments. Garibaldi, in like style, imagined that the Italian army would refuse to take sides against him in his march upon Rome, and it seems from his recent speeches at Geneva and elsewhere that he even thought he would be joined by the Papal army itself after he had unfurled his banner within the Pope's territory. Both Prim and Garibaldi have been grievously disappointed in these expectations of help from the military element; and we think the fact is evidence that the heart of Spain and Italy were not on their side in the attempts that have been frustrated.

The English Press and the English people are already grumbling about the expense of the Abyssinian expedition, and indulging in very gloomy predictions of its failure. The cry is now very general—why not *bribe* King Theodore to release the Englishmen he holds in custody, instead of trying to force him? We must say this strikes us as rather pusillanimous and contemptible. It indicates a sad falling off from the old spirit and temper of which Englishmen used to boast, which would never tolerate an insult or an injustice to any man protected by the British flag, no matter by whom it might be offered or inflicted. Think of "Old Pam" waiting two or three years to see whether the King of Abyssinia, or any other King, would release an English Ambassador and an English Consul from the dungeons into which they had been thrown because they were Englishmen, or not! Think of his sitting down and ciphering up the cost of releasing them, and calculating the chances of failure, and the comparative expense of a fight and a bribe! But "Old Pam" is dead, and a good deal of his spirit and temper died in England with him.

In Florence, as well as in London, according to our correspondents in both cities, they are talking about the "reported" purchase of the Bay of Samana by the United States, and congratulating this country on the bargain. Here in New-York, meanwhile, the *World* and *Tribune* abuse the State Department for its alleged attempt to arrange this same purchase. The comparison between the London and the New-York Press on this subject is edifying, and well exposes the narrow-minded views of the latter. The London *Times* declares that "the station will prove of incalculable importance to the United States in a naval sense," and speaks of the "valuable coal mines" of "the bay, which is among the finest harbors in the world," of the "virtually inexhaustible supply of fuel for steam purposes," so handily situated that "vessels may even load alongside of the mines." To acquire this for £1,000,000, seems to the London *Times* a great stroke, not only for the United States, but for the world, inasmuch as "advantages will be realized for the world, by the side of which any results of narrow antagonism will sink into insignificance." Such is a specimen of the spirit in which the European Press discusses this "proposed" purchase.

An explosion is a very shocking and a very common accident in English mines,—yet three times as many deaths occur from the falling of roofs and from shaft accidents as from explosions. This fact gives importance to the recent invention of a portable lamp for the production of the powerful magnesium light for examining the minute details of roof structure, and all faults and irregularities of underground strata, an insufficient knowledge of which, with their changes, has been the chief cause of accidents. The magnesium is used in the shape of granulated crude metal, the supply of which passing through a tube to the point where it is ignited by a spirit flame, can be regulated to a nicety, while the intensity of light needed is supplied by using the metallic powder pure or diluted with sand in varying proportions. The apparatus is described as simple, brilliantly effective, and not very expensive; it is applicable, of course, and useful in all kinds of mines, railway tunnels, &c., and is deemed by English scientific societies to be a most important invention.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 29.

THE RIGHTS OF SOUTHERN VOTERS.

The attempt made in Gen. Pope's district to bring into question the right to vote of persons pardoned by the last amnesty proclamation, creates but little surprise here, as it has been repeatedly announced that the President has advised his Southern friends to bring it before the Courts. S. F. Rice, who made affidavit before a Federal Commissioner, in accordance with Mr. Johnson's advice, includes in his affidavit a statement, that previous to the war he held the office of Judge in the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, that he was pardoned by the last amnesty proclamation, that he attempted to register himself as a voter, and that the military authorities refused to allow him to do so, giving as a reason for their refusal the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts, defining the class of persons who shall be allowed to register and to vote for Conventions in the Southern States. The fact that Judge Rice, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the first jurists in the South, has taken the first step in thematter, lends to it an air of importance in the eyes of many, who have forgotten that Sharkey, Parsons, Walker and other eminent lawyers attempted some time since to obtain an injunction through the Supreme Court on the execution of the first Reconstruction Act, and failed. Judge Rice's case will be decided by the Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Alabama, Judge Busteed, who is now in the North and will not return until November. The movement, therefore, can in no way interfere with the execution of the laws in accordance with the present Radical construction of their provisions, as Gen. Pope cannot be restrained from carrying out his own views in his own way. The Supreme Court does not meet until December, and consequently the matter cannot be decided on appeal until after the elections have been held, and the opportunity to participate in the organization of the Southern States has passed. In this connection, it will be interesting to know that President Johnson's views regarding this matter were some time since put in writing, and were circulated generally throughout the South. It is therefore probable that similar steps will be taken in all the Southern States. Nearly all of the United States District Judges are absent from their posts, however, and, consequently, the decisions will be delayed for some time.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The opinion is generally entertained here that the result of the Louisiana elections, held yesterday and the day before, will be a majority of all the registered votes in favor of a Convention, notwithstanding the news from New-Orleans, which does not warrant such an opinion. It seems that in the country where the yellow fever and the influence of the rebel Press with its promises of assistance from the Administration, has not produced apathy on the part of the voters, the vote polled was proportionally heavier than in the cities.

GEN. GRANT.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, who has been here recently settling the war claims of his State against the Government, had an interview with Gen. Grant yesterday, the result of which has not transpired. The Governor, however, is very emphatic in his expressions of satisfaction with the views entertained by Gen. Grant regarding reconstruction affairs.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Ord has forwarded an order to army headquarters, from which it appears that he has directed the discharge from the Quartermaster's Department in his district of all civilian clerks whose services can possibly be dispensed with, or whose places can be supplied by enlisted men without detriment to the service. Hereafter no civilians will be employed except in cases of absolute necessity.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

A private letter from New-Orleans says Gen. Mower's first order on assuming command of the Fifth Military District continued in force the previous orders of Gens. Sheridan and Griffin. The writer adds that loyal men there are fully satisfied that he will heartily carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessors.

THE MISSOURI WAR CLAIM.

The last of the Missouri $6,000,000 war claim was passed by the Treasury Department yesterday, and a warrant for the payment of the sum of $1,000,000 will be issued to Gen. Gray, the agent of the State, in a few days.

THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER MESSMORE.

Deputy Revenue Commissioner Messmore returned to New-York last night, and his friends announce that he received assurances that he would not be removed. A few days more will probably decide the matter.

OBITUARY.

The Death of Dr. Charles King.

The Atlantic Cable announces the death at Frascati, near Rome, of Dr. Charles King, formerly President of Columbia College, but more generally known from his long connection and distinguished labors in the newspaper Press. Dr. King went to Europe with his family about two years ago, and after spending some time in traveling joined his son, who was then American Minister in Rome, where he suffered, some months since, a severe stroke of paralysis, under which he has lingered ever since. Some two months ago he seemed to be improving, having partially recovered the use of his mental faculties, and his family were so much encouraged by this improvement that they were not without hopes that he might return to the United States. These hopes, it seems, were fallacious. The disease, aggravated doubtless by gout, to which, in its most painful form, Dr. King had long been subject, proved too much even for his strong constitution.

His life has been laborious, useful and distinguished. He was a son of Rufus King, one of the foremost characters of the Republic in its earlier days, and among the ablest of the statesmen who adorned its councils and shaped its policy. He passed some of his earliest years abroad while his father was in the Diplomatic service, and was educated at Harrow, England, with his elder brother, the late Gov. John A. King, both being school-fellows of Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel. For very many years Charles King edited the New-York *American*, an evening City paper which was merged in the *Courier and Enquirer* over twenty years ago, and which is probably remembered by few of those who will read this paragraph. It was vigorous and even vehement in its discussions, but always marked by a scholarly tone and a dignity of manner which gave it great distinction with the educated portion of the public. It acquired special distinction by the notices of books to which every Saturday it was mainly devoted, and which were marked by great ability and independence. In its earlier days its political tone partook of the temper which marked the politics of the day, being severe in its personal denunciations to a degree which the improved sentiment of the present day would not tolerate; but this was somewhat redeemed by the solid ability and the polished style which characterized all the writings of Mr. King. When the *American* was merged in the *Courier and Enquirer*, Mr. King also transferred his services to that journal, and continued to be, one of its editors until he was elected to the Presidency of Columbia College, a position which he held with success and distinction until his failing health and advancing years compelled him to leave it and seek repose and relief abroad.

Dr. King was [illegible] an ardent politician—in early life a Federalist, afterward a Whig, and during his later years, though withdrawn from active participation in public affairs, an unreluctant and sympathetic a Republican. All his opinions and all his actions were marked by the [illegible] which was a conspicuous feature of his character. He [illegible] an opinion or [illegible] unwavering in [illegible] which [illegible] to swerve in the least from what he believed to be the path of duty and of honor. His earnest public act afforded a striking illustration of this trait of his character. During a visit to England by the Government after the War of 1812 to investigate the treatment of our prisoners at Dartmoor, he did not hesitate to exonerate the British authorities from all censure in the matter, in the face of the most intense indignation on the part of the American people, and of what many persons continued to believe the clear and unquestionable facts of the case; and toward the close of his active life he evinced the same courageous and uncalculating independence of temper, by refusing to acquiesce, even by silence, in some eulogistic remarks pronounced by Mr. Webster before the Historical Society concerning Andrew Jackson, upon the decease of that eminent public man. As a natural consequence, Mr. King was never what is called a "reliable" politician, inasmuch as the dictates of party leaders or of a party caucus never had weight with him beyond the point where they met the approval of his own judgment.

In society and in personal intercourse Mr. King was always a special favorite. He was always polite, always in high spirits and always agreeable. He had seen a great deal of the world, and without being a profound scholar in any department of learning, he was a gentleman of wide reading and observation, and was thus a fine talker and a most desirable accession to any social gathering. To a fine person he added the attractions of a dignified and courtly manner, which, however, never degenerated into mechanical stiffness nor interfered with that fresh and genial cordiality which always impressed all who met him. He was all his life an intimate friend and special admirer of Gen. Scott, and enjoyed the acquaintance and esteem of all the prominent public men of his time. Some years ago he collected a good deal of material and began the arrangement of the private papers and public speeches of his father, preparatory to writing his life; but his accession to the Presidency of Columbia College interrupted this work, and his declining health prevented him from resuming it. As he was the last of his surviving sons, there is now but little chance that the public will ever have an adequate biography of that distinguished statesman. Dr. King was in his 80th year at the time of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

"Norma" will give a fine solid start to the second week of the opera season, and Mme. Parepa, Mme. Theda, and the new tenor, Pancani, and the new basso will be heard in this monument of Bellini's muse.

Mme. Fanny Janauschreck, a German tragedienne of celebrity, who has been engaged by Mr. Maretzek for a series of representations of standard tragedy in the German language, arrived in New-York on Saturday. Mme. Janauschreck, like Mme. Ristori, brings her own company and her own *repertoire*. Her performances will begin very shortly, and will be alternated with the Italian opera at the Academy.

Mr. Harrison's Concerts.

The musical season, as distinguished from the opera season, will be inaugurated with honors at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. The first of Mr. Harrison's regular concerts will take place at that place and time. These concerts, we are given to understand, are to be continued through the Fall and Winter, with the same regularity, and maintained at the same excellence which marked the Wednesday and Sunday series last year. The evenings named for the entertainments this season are Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, and for the present week three more interesting programmes have rarely, if ever, been offered to the lovers of what is really good music. The opening concert to-morrow night is to witness the *début* of Leopold de Meyer, the accomplished pianist, one of the most steadily shining musical lights of our time, and for the first time in twenty years his extraordinary playing may be enjoyed. Mrs. Jenny Kempton is also to be heard for the first time since her return from Europe. Mr. Carl Rosa and Theodore Thomas' orchestra will divide the rest of the programme between them. At the second concert, to occur on Thursday, Mrs. Anna Ackenman, announced as a soprano from Covent Garden, will make her *début*.

Wallack's Theatre.

The author of "Meg's Diversions"—the leading piece in Mr. Wallack's opening programme this season, has evidently tried to combine with the realism of every-day life something of the tender adventure and poetic sentiment of romantic melodrama. The same purpose has been apparent in most of Mr. Craven's productions, and in the "Chimney Corner" and "Milky White" that alternation—(it is scarcely a mixture)—of the commonplace in real life and the strained and fanciful in fiction is so be observed, which is drearily prominent in the new play. "Meg's Diversions" has unquestionable merit, but it is of the character which fits it for the closet rather than the stage. To see it one experiences that enjoyment he may feel in reading a sketch in *All the Year Round*. There is the same ultra English homestead odor about both which is a little foreign to this vicinity, but, no doubt, highly relished in the author's country. Craven's affections seem to rest on heroes in the humblest spheres. In "Chimney Corner," the chief interest centred round the proprietor of a small grocery; in his second play the hero was a dairyman; now he is a carpenter. What next? Nothing can be much simpler than the story: *Meg*, (Mrs. Jennings,) the daughter of a Devonshire farmer, (Mr. John Gilbert,) is a girl of mischievous "proclivities" and delights in practical jokes. When sought in marriage by a rustic admirer, the carpenter, (Mr. Young,) for whom she has not a particle of affection, she not only pretends to reciprocate his passion, but thinks it good fun to pin on his back a card on which she has written the word "engaged." The carpenter's brother, (Mr. Pope,) who has traveled in foreign parts, and is, therefore, to be considered more refined, appears on the scene to find his kinsman the butt of ridicule, and, resenting *Meg's* freak as a family insult, vows to pay her back. This he does by affecting to be passionately in love with her. She falls into the snare, and loses her heart effectually to her false lover. But her fancied happiness is of short duration. While walking in her father's garden she overhears a conversation between her favored suitor and her own sister, to whom the former makes a proposal of marriage, which ought to be passionately accepted, but is very indifferently acknowledged, indeed, by the lady who plays the part at Wallack's. The denouement may be easily imagined. These are the leading incidents of a story which is elaborated with a very wearisome minuteness. The scene in the garden, where *Meg* discovers the perfidy of her lover, is made to realize the well-known picture by Calderon, entitled "Broken Vows," a work which, if not the basis of the whole play, has, at all events, furnished the foundation for its most striking incident. Mr. Young plays the part of the hero of this piece in that manner usual with him, and which may be called the "unimpressionable." Mrs. Jennings, as *Meg*, acts with graceful vivacity in the opening of the piece, and with natural fervor toward its close. A character of some importance—that of a philosophic baronet with a hobby for "moulding natures" and "superintending the development of young minds"—is assigned to Mr. Stoddard, who acts with quite a display of dry and effective humor. A romantic landscape improves the pictorial effect of the play.

The travesty, by Mr. Burnand, of London, which follows this comedy each evening, is intended, we have heard, to burlesque Jerrold's famous drama of "Black-eyed Susan."

But the piece is only half a burlesque. It is true the people in it dress in an extravagant fashion, and utter extravagant language, and try to do extravagant things; but the melody to which a burlesque (as it should be) and the music and accompaniments, with one or two exceptions, cannot burlesque actors at all. They evidently have no idea of the character of the play they are presenting, and act as though they were in doubt as to whether it is a high [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that the installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

No. 44 Exchange-Place.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors,

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to New Stock will present them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, by the 30th inst., and receive certificates for same, as those remaining out on 1st of October will not be entitled to the dividend for the quarter ending 30th of September.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company are due and payable on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, Sept. 24, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, MATURING Oct. 1, 1867, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad, will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at the Continental National Bank, New-York City.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1867, FROM this Company's seven per cent. Equipment Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

A. T. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, JOHN H. WARBURTON, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of JOHN McGEE, deceased.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-POSSELAND

Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.—Shares, on which cost is now due, for sale at less than par. L. McNEIL at A. J. Wood & Co.'s, No. 40 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES BONDS
PURCHASED
Credited or Remitted for, as in Boston or Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION OR CHARGE.
CLOSED PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30—5 P. M.

Registered '81	110½	110¾	Gold	140¼	140⅝
Coupon '81	110¾	111	5-20s, 1862	107¾	107⅞
10-40s, reg.	103¼	103½	5-20s, 1864	105¾	105⅞
10-40s, coup.	103¼	103½	5-20s, 1865	106¼	106⅜
6s, Cur'cy, '81	117	117½	5-20s, July, '65	106¼	106⅜
6s, Cur'cy, '82	117	117½	5-20s, July, '67	107¼	107⅜
6s, Cur'cy, '83	117	117½	5-20s, July, '68	107¼	107⅜
6s, Cur'cy, '84	117	117½	7-30s, Aug.	106¼	106⅜
6s, Cur'cy, '85	117	117½	7-30s, Oct.	106¼	106⅜

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7-30 TREASURY LOANS.

All sorts taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns Made to correspondents without delay.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Sept. 30, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE 5-20s, we pay DIFFERENCE
and pay all ACCRUED INTEREST.
For JULY NOTES, we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS,
and pay DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $100.
No. 23 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as trustee, offer for sale the Bonds of the DUNMORE AND LOCKPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 276 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY AND COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, or less to cash purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE STOCK of this Company Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Second National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or at this office.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 32 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 3d of October.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable at this office on and after Oct. 1, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from this date to 2d October, proximo. By order,

E. C. STURGIS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.—The usual quarterly dividend of four (4) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after the first day of October next.

G. W. WILLBIT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of Six Per Cent. free from Government tax.

Interest commences from the 1st of each and every month.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GARDNER, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed. Free of tax.

PETER M. DUNGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of Six per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. DONOHLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 M.-av., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SOMERS AND CANAL-STS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE DOLLARS TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1.

SYMMONS A. RUNCH, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. SHILL, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 30th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. WELLS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS.

"THE IRISH CITIZEN,"

New weekly newspaper. Proprietor and editor, JOHN MITCHEL. First number to appear on Saturday, the 12th of October, 1867. Terms, in the year $4; for half year, $2 50; for four months, $1. Clubs of ten in the usual proportion. Advertisements to be forwarded immediately, so as to be duly published. Address JOHN MITCHEL, Office of the Irish Citizen, No. 21 Murray-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, IN Broadway, between Christie and Chrystie-sts., a black covered BOOK. If returned to No. 6 Goerck-st. a liberal reward will be paid.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH ROOMS, for families or single gentlemen, at No. 5 Bond-st., corner of Bowery.

RATES REDUCED FROM 1ST OF OCT. TO $7 PER week for single rooms, with board, at No. 5 Bond-st., corner of Bowery.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, at No. 5 Bond-st., corner of Bowery.

NEWLY REMODELED AND HIGHLY Attractive rooms, en suite and single, to let with first-class board, at No. 5 Bond-st., corner of Bowery. Moderate terms required.

A PERFECTLY FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, with board, one of our rooms will be vacated by a gentleman and wife, on Monday, Sept. 30, at No. 5 Bond-st., corner of Bowery.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN to board, in a private family, in a pleasant house, with three children; board $7 per week. Address, with reference and location, T. R., Box No. 145 Times Office.

NO. 26 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; first-class location; references required.

NO. 269 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; references required.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with excellent board; also, an elegant suite on the parlor floor, unfurnished; private family.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single, with or without board; first-class location; references required.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond story, to rent, with private table, at No. 145 Sixth-av., corner 10th-st.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED—To let en suite or single, with board, at No. 64 Madison-avenue. Address G. E., Box No. 94 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board, to let, with first-class board at No. 24 East 20th-st. References required.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD.—NO. 91 CLARK-ST. A square room or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location central; references required.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen. No. 109 W. 23d-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARD AT COBB'S HALL FOR THE FALL and Winter.
JAMES C. SOE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, a good house, well furnished, slightly situated south of 30th-st., between 6th and 9th ave., for a small private family, till May ensuing. Address Box No. 1,256 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN; must be between 29th and 30th sts. and 7th and 8d avs.; English language required. Address, stating terms, T. R., No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 30 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BURDETT, JONES & Co., Auctioneers.

$20,000 TONS OF PITTSBURGH COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 31 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23 of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 tons of fresh mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive and upon the usual conditions for sales at auction of the Company's coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms, 30 cents per ton advance, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable STORE AND LOT ON THE EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, in the 19th ward, commencing 21 feet 2 inches north of Houston-st. Lot 20 by 102 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms at sale. For full particulars apply to W. G. HAMFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT STATUES, MOSAIC TABLES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of Italian, Florentine and Radigna marble statues, vases, groupes, pedestals, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sale at room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ARTISTIC CASTS, VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE CLOCKS, SOLFATARA WARE, &c., &c.

HIBER & ROMEVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the finest collection of Italian marble ever offered by them, comprising an entire invoice of new goods shipped to them direct by Mr. ROMEVILLE, from Florence. This collection forms one of the most beautiful varieties of artistic works of art ever offered in this City, and has been selected by Mr. ROMEVILLE during his visit to Italy, with especial care, in order that the connois-seurs of this country, in the collection will be found some very fine pieces of Carrara marble statuary, vases of entirely new designs, alabaster groups, mosaic inlaid tables, marble mantel reservers, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on Monday, with descriptive catalogues.

A. M. MERVIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, at 4 o'clock:

COINS, MEDALS, &c.—A private collection, comprising a variety of choice American pieces; proofs in gold and silver; pattern pieces, and a large number of coppers. Also an immense collection of medals, foreign coins in gold and silver, including a proof set of Brazilian coins, a variety of war and other medals in gold, silver and bronze, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles will be exhibited on day of sale.

A. M. MERVIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock, and the two following days at the same hour.

AUTOGRAPHS.—A very large private collection of autograph letters and documents, comprising many that are choice and scarce, &c. Catalogues are ready and the articles are on view.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—In Partition. JOSEPH E. BRUSH and others against JOHN E. BRUSH and others.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Orchard-st., and running thence northerly along Delancey-st., one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., and thence easterly along Delancey-st. one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning; being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.

J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad Item and Attorney for Defendants.
M. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.
The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1867, at the same hour and place.
WM. ARCHLAIR, Referee.

Dated Sept. 26, 1867. sep26-law5

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have seized one hundred and eighty hundred and thirteen and one-fifth (21311-15) dozen gloves, more or less, of various kinds, sizes and qualities, for the payment of a tax assessed against Lazarus Minzer, James Minzer and others, as the late Excise Roscoe, and that said property will be sold at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & Co., at their store, No. 169 Wall-st., in this City, on the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Collector Fourth District, New-York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN Order made by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, will expose to sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of Ephraim A. Hoyt, at No. 119 West 23d-st., the following described property, to wit: One gray horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse and one brown horse.

WILLIAM DOWNEY, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mill, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, fixtures, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

C. L. BECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated Sept. 20, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A German speaking English readily) and a Jew to take a place in an important canvassing business; no capital required; must be first-class men of good address, unusual energy and tact, and able to earn and command a lucrative position; none others need apply. Address A. & CO., Box No. 226 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE AGREEMENT HERETOFORE existing between THEODORE THURBER, of Auburn, and THEODORE GLOVER, of Auburn, and JOHN OTIS, of Jersey City, N. J., under the title of the Thurber Metal Company, is this day cancelled. All indebtedness of said Company will be settled by THEODORE THURBER, who is duly authorized to do so. THEODORE THURBER, THEODORE GLOVER, JOHN OTIS.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1867.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. COPE & BRO.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
No. 202 Front-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEWBORN, THE celebrated Astrologist, has returned to the city, and may be consulted daily at her rooms, No. 6 Bond-st., corner of Broadway. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 39 AND 40 FOURTH-AV.,
Rev. C. W. SACHE, M. D., Rector.
R. E. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal.

This institution, now in its 10th year, continues, in the experience and skill of its full corps of instructors, and facilities of its class departments, to offer unsurpassed advantages to those seeking a thorough preparation in the various branches of study. Located in the school law of the city, it receives pupils, without charge, from the Primary Department, Grammar Schools, Public Schools, &c., &c., and prepares them for admission to the College of the City of New-York, and Grammar School of the Classical Department in the Normal College. The number of pupils who have graduated head of their respective classes in the one and proof of the thoroughness of their preparation, including twelve "Free Academy" graduates, who are now instructors in the school, and numerous others who are now distinguished in the world.

The Commercial Department is intended to prepare pupils for practical life, special attention being paid to writing, commercial correspondence, book-keeping and commercial law. Each student has a separate desk, with ink-stand, &c., and the advantages of a profession, in which the longest is remunerative. There are no extra charges for pursuing any of the branches taught in the school.

REFERENCES.

Rev. G. W. Bacon, M. D., LL.D., Clerical, with Superintendence of all the Departments.
R. E. Bacon, M. D., LL.D., Classics, with Superintendence of Mathematics and English studies.
T. B. Demarest, A. M., Mathematics.
A. C. Merriam, A. B., Classics and English branches.
T. H. Murphy, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
H. W. Owen, English branches.
S. Durell, A. M., Professor of French.
P. Frison, Ph. D., Professor of German.
J. R. Barlow, Professor of Drawing.
A. de Terrazas, Professor of Spanish.
H. W. Ellsworth, Principal of the Department of Writing and Book-keeping.
L. P. Davis, Assistant in the Department of Writing and Book-keeping.
Miss A. Owen, Primary Department.

The school is always open to inspection, and those interested in education are invited to call and see the mode of instruction. Catalogues at the school and book-stores.

REFERENCES.

The Principals refer to the parents of any of their former or present pupils; among others to the following:

Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., No. 124 East 17th-st.
Hon. Washington Hunt, Albemarle Hotel.
Hon. Charles A. Peabody, No. 54 West 21st-st.
Hon. William Mitchell, LL. D., No. 9 8th-st.
Hon. Francis S. Rives, No. 8 Washington-place.
Hon. William A. Kobbe, No. 16 East 19th-st.
Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Buffalo.
Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., No. 182 West 36th-st.
Henry B. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 1 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn.
Abiel A. Low, Esq., No. 31 Sterling-slip.
Paul Spofford, Esq., No. 4 East 14th-st.
Lewis Livingston, Esq., No. 5 University-place.
James Low, Esq., No. 20 East 23d-st.
Edwin Hoyt, Esq., No. 34 26th-av.
Reuben W. Howes, Esq., No. 3 East 17th-st.
Burritt Shepard, Esq., No. 329 5th-av.
Prof. S. F. B. Morse, No. 5 West 23d-st.
Joseph W. Bradley, Esq., No. 341 West 36th-st.
Mrs. A. E. Schermerhorn, No. 61 University-place.
Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., No. 87 East 17th-st.
Herman D. Aldrich, Esq., No. 8 East 14th-st.
Cornio Brailly, M. D., No. 13 St. Mark's-place.
Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, No. 221 West 26th-st.

Reference is made also to the following gentlemen:

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York.
Hon. Charles King, LL. D., late President of Columbia College.
Rev. Frederick A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D., President of Columbia College.
Rev. Cornelius Duffie, D. D., Chaplain of Columbia College.
Henry Drisler, LL. D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Charles Davies, LL. D., Professor of the Higher Mathematics in Columbia College.
William G. Peck, LL. D., Professor of Pure Mathematics in Columbia College.
Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Professor of Municipal Law in Columbia College.

GEORGE STECK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 142 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the degree of LL. B. Fee for entire course, $100. For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden de.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 45th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. will be at home after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Lefferts Mansion, No. 138 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., and will reopen its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (BLACK HALL.) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from the Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 262 Clinton-st. Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MOREGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 19. CHARLES H. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days at noon:

FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 19
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 16
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 14
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Jan. 11

and every fourth Saturday thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.........$130
SECOND-CLASS.........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $65 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 M., to be followed by the steamers Atalanta, Bellona, &c.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA.........Oct. 2
PALMYRA.........Oct. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage.........70
Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York. First cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $220; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY...Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY...Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY...Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY...Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY...Oct. 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1[illegible].
Intermediate, $[illegible]. Steerage, $[illegible].
Prepaid certificates from [illegible], $[illegible].
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
(including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.........SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL.........SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
ETNA.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.........Sept. 25
CITY OF CORK.........Oct. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$90
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 25 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5.........SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........$[illegible]
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York [illegible] each month. First class and second class passengers will be conveyed by [illegible] steamers at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $[illegible] for first class, and $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special attention is called to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Oct. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. GAVERLY.
Oct. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. E. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures connect at Acapulco; those of 11th and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW-YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from THURSDAY, 26th, A. M., until MONDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The elegant first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA,
JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Lines and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight at the reduced rates. Goods for the interior of Georgia and Florida forwarded at a cost not to exceed that of the combination lines.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
From Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 18 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights lower than by any other line. First cabin passage, $15.
A popular steamship of this line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship CORTES will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S first-class steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 24, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24, (Peck-slip) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 186 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE. WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passage fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 50	Saratoga	[illegible]
Schenectady	[illegible]	Fort Edward	[illegible]
Fonda	[illegible]	Whitehall	[illegible]
Utica	[illegible]	Rutland	[illegible]
Rome	[illegible]	Burlington	[illegible]
Syracuse	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	St. Albans	[illegible]
Lockport	[illegible]	Ogdensburgh	[illegible]
Suspension Bridge	[illegible]	Montreal	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 229 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 11:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE)—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 10th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Sat.-st. at 3:10; returning, leaves Norwalk at [illegible], on the arrival of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. [illegible]

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible] steamer [illegible], Capt. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M. [illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., daily. Only one hour and forty minutes to Boston, by rail from Bristol, to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, strongest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the speed and safety of their accommodations they are unequaled.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at all the offices of Westcott's Express Company, Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 10th-av., New-York; No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn; and at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River near foot of Canal-st.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Roslyn Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Peck, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 7:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL, on and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1, will leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and usual way landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White stone, Baptist Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MURPHY, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:
7:20 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:10 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 6:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 8:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturday attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:45 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., at 1:15, 4:20, 5:20 and 6:45 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:45 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 13, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 16 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, and driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 12 to 14 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipment ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed ready for sea and the work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 3 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, 1867, at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 2,800 barrels wheat flour, [illegible] pounds coffee, mustard, pepper and starch; [illegible] rice, lard, castile soap, codfish, mackerel, &c., &c.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendent of the Poor, [illegible] and at the office of the [illegible] at the corner of Union-av. and [illegible].
No other forms of proposals will be received.
JOHN [illegible],
[illegible],
Supply Committee.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. [illegible], 1867.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] of November, 1867, for materials and labor required for closing the opening between the south end of the pier at the entrance of Fair Haven or Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., and the shore on the west side, by the construction of crib work, ballasted with stone, according to plans which may be seen at this office.

CLASS I.—LUMBER.
300 (three hundred) and forty pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and twelve feet long.
170 (one hundred and seventy) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and thirteen feet long.
4,000 (four thousand) feet board measure of hemlock flooring plank.
All this lumber to be of the first quality, the scantling may be of the exact lengths of 12 and 13 feet when delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.
500 (five hundred) screw bolts, with square head and nut, of inch round iron, (best quality American,) each 1 foot long.
3,000 (three thousand) pounds of wrought spikes 7 to 8 inch. The price of this class to be stated by the pound.

CLASS III.—STONE.
1,500 (one thousand) cubic yards of stone for filling, in fragments or boulders weighing not less than 4 or more than 200 pounds; to be delivered and measured in the cribs.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing, putting together, bolting, spiking, preparing bottom, sinking, and connecting the crib work, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the engineer in charge, including the furnishing of all tools, machinery, boats, &c., that may be needed.
All this must be carefully covered by a price per thousand feet board measure for the lumber used and per pound for iron and spike used.
The lumber and iron must be delivered at designated points on Little Sodus Bay, between the 1st and 31st of May, 1868. The stone in such quantities and at such times as it is needed in the progress of the work. The crib-work must be completed before the 30th of June, 1868.
Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantee for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class without regard to the aggregate for the whole. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent. if required by the Engineer in charge.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF BIG SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 2 P. M. of the 21st of October, 1867, for materials and labor for rebuilding the piers at the entrance of Big Sodus Harbor, Wayne County, N. Y.
As required by law and regulations, these proposals MUST be on separate (duplicate) forms FOR EACH CLASS, accompanied by sufficient guarantee for entering into contract, with a copy of this advertisement attached, and contracts will be awarded separately, (by law,) to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to other classes or the aggregate amount.
These forms, and all other information desired, can be obtained on application at this office. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or are otherwise irregular, will not be considered; nor will bids be received for a PORTION of any class.
All the timber must be delivered by the 15th of May, 1868, the stone, iron and spike at such times and in such quantities as required, and the work on the piers must be completed by the 31st of October, 1868.

CLASS I.—TIMBER.
75 (seventy-five) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.
300 (three hundred) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 20 feet long.
305 (three hundred) pieces Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 12 feet long.
60 (sixty) pieces of Canada pine scantling, each 6 inches square and 20 feet long.
600 (six hundred) pieces of white pine plank, each 3 inches thick and 18 feet long.
80 (eighty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.
700 (seven hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 20 feet long.
600 (six hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 12 feet long.
1,000 (one thousand) pieces of hemlock plank, 3 inches thick and 7 feet 6 inches long.
10 (ten) sound oak snubbing posts, one foot diameter at small end and 12 feet long.
All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality, straight timber, of full dimensions—the pine to be Canada pine; to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water, and piled so that it can be properly inspected; the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 160,000 feet, board measure, of pine, and 440,000 feet b. m. of hemlock. The price must be stated by the thousand feet, board measure.

CLASS II.—IRON.
200 bolts, each 19 feet 2 inches long, (with head and nut,) of 1¼ inch best, round American iron.
800 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 2 feet long.
800 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 3 feet long. Weight of above bolts is about 16,000 pounds.
2,000 pounds best quality wrought spikes, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class must be stated by the pound.

CLASS III.—STONE.
4,000 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders, from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing, sinking, and connecting the cribs, preparing the old pier, now under water, for a firm connection with the new work, making this connection by the use of bolts, &c., as prescribed by the engineer in charge; and completing the piers in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c. This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet b. m. of the timber and plank used, and per pound for the iron and spike used, and separately, per linear foot of pier, for the preparation of the old pier.
All the timber, iron and stone required by the contractor for labor, will be furnished by the contractor for those materials. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.

Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 25th day of October, 1867, at 10 A. M., for materials and labor required for the extension of the west pier at the entrance of Little Sodus or Fair Haven Bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y., as follows:

CLASS I.—TIMBER.
630 (six hundred and thirty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.
720 (seven hundred and twenty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
110 (one hundred and ten) sticks of hemlock timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.
315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.
315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
100 (one hundred) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.
1,200 linear feet of white Canada pine scantling, 6 inches square, sticks not less than 15 feet long.
1,400 pieces hemlock plank, 3 inches thick, each 8 feet 6 inches long.
600 pieces pine plank, 3 inches thick, each 21 feet long.
11 (eleven) sound oak snubbing posts, 1 foot diameter at small end and 12 feet long.
All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality, straight timber of full dimensions, the pine to be of Canada pine, to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water and piled so that it can be properly inspected, the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 231,000 feet b. m. of pine and 500,000 feet b. m. of hemlock, and the price will be stated per thousand feet b. m.

CLASS II.—IRON.
220 bolts, each 18 feet long, (with head and nut,) of 1¼ inch best round American iron.
650 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inches iron, each 2 feet long.
440 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, each 3 feet long. Whole weight of the above bolts being about 20,000 pounds.
2,600 pounds best quality wrought spikes, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class will be stated by the pound.

CLASS III.—STONE.
5,400 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing and sinking and connecting the cribs and completing the pier in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c.
This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet board measure for the timber and planks used, and per pound for the iron and spikes used.
All the timber herein called for to be delivered before the 15th of May, 1868, at prescribed points in Little Sodus Harbor, the iron and stone in quantities as required.
The pier must be completed before Nov. 1, 1868.
Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantee for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to the aggregate for the whole. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, brevet Colonel U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The *Messager Franco-Americain* and the *New-Yorker Democrat* are requested NOT to copy the above advertisements.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Sept. 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.
The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submit small polished samples of the same.
Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.
The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.
It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.
Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 19 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK.........Director.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS EVENING, Sept. 30, [illegible] Balfe's Grand Opera,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Mme. PAREPA ROSA, [illegible]
E. FANCELLI, [illegible] F. MEDINI.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Oct. 1, [illegible]
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
[illegible]
TESTA, [illegible] ANTONUCCI,
[illegible]
Mlle. MARIE [illegible] and G. MARVIG.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SENORA AGUSTA [illegible]
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
TROVATORE.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
I PURITANI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets and Reserved Seats for any of the above-named performances can be had at the Academy of Music; at Pond's (Schirmer's) music-store, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES, CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, AT MARSH'S STATIONERY STORE, NO. 112 BROADWAY.
Open daily from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
where the public can secure at any time tickets and seats at all theatres, and to all entertainments, without extra charge.
Orders will be received for private boxes, &c., &c., at No. 112 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1867.
L. F. HARRISON.........Director.
First appearance in twenty years in America of the GREAT PIANIST,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
First appearance since her return to the United States of MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
The favorite Contralto.
Second appearance of the celebrated violinist
MR. CARL ROSA, together with
MR. G. W. COLBY and MR. THEO. THOMAS,
AND HIS
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
In an entire Original Programme.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg's, No. 520 Broadway; Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; ticket office No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
SECOND GRAND LEOPOLD DE MEYER CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1867.
First appearance of
MADAME ANNA ACKERMANN.
First Sunday Concert, SUNDAY, Oct. 6.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
DEVIL'S AUCTION,
FIRST NIGHT—TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant. MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, daily. Ladies in attendance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 114 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.
Nos. 162 5th-av. and 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st.
Gymnastic classes for ladies, gentlemen, misses and masters. Apply for circulars.

DANCING.

T. HILLGROVE'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMY.
Classes will meet on Monday and Thursday, at Latimer Hall, Court-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn.
On Wednesday and Saturday at Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and 4th-sts., Williamsburgh.
All applications for lessons, or for soiree tickets, to be made at the Academy on school days only, from 2 to 10 P. M.
Hillgrove's new book on Dancing, price $1.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST. NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 25.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 129 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 14th-st. and Broadway.
EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announces that he resumes the management of the Academy in connection with Mme. DUBREUL. Wednesday and Saturday class commence Oct. 2, at 4 P. M.; Monday and Thursday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M. Circular at the Academy.

BLASKO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
and Institute of Physical Culture, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, commences TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Days of instruction, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS.

DUHAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 34 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

C. H. RIVER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 56 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 12. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

C. VON ETTE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner 28th-st. and 6th-av.—Classes open for the reception of pupils. Call for circular.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.

The Fifth Fall Meeting of the Passaic County Agricultural Society commences
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 1.
FIRST DAY'S RACING.
1. Trial Steeple Chase, for horses that never won a steeple chase or hurdle race; twice around the regular steeple chase course. 2. The Underwood Gift Mile Heats. 3. The St. Leger for three-year olds, two miles and a quarter, 24 entries. 4. Selling Race, all ages, mile and a quarter.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.
1. Steeple Chase, for all horses, about three miles. 2. Jersey Trial Stakes for two-year olds; 25 entries, one mile and an eighth. 3. Premium $300, all ages, mile dash. 4. Premium $400 for all ages, two-mile heats.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
1. Hurdle Race, two miles, eight hurdles. 2. Sequel Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds only, six subs. 3. Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, five subs. 4. Premium $600, mile heats, with allowance for beaten horses.
The Erie Railroad run special trains direct to the Course each day at 9½ A. M., 10 A. M., 11½ A. M., returning when the races are over.
No gambling allowed, no liquors sold and no intoxicated persons admitted to the grounds.
R. S. CRISWELL, Secretary.

A PURSE OF $1,000, MILE HEATS, 3 in 5, in harness, to come off on Fashion Track MONDAY, Sept. 30, closed with the following stars:
[illegible]—Trotting, MONDAY, Sept. 30, at 2½ P. M.—Purse of $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
John Crook's br. g. George Wilkes.
Dan Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn.
R. Doble's b. m. Lucy.
A. Patterson's b. g. Mountain Boy (agr. Bingham.)
James McMann's b. g. Bruno.
The above is the most extraordinary field of horses that has ever appeared, and as all five are likely to start, a race of the most intense interest may be looked for.
Boats from James-slip every half hour, from 34th-st. every five minutes, and trains from Hunter's Point at 12½ and 2½. Police arrangements for the day.
JOHN SIMMONS, Proprietor.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARRELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE, 8 CTS. PER CHALDRON—DELIVERED immediately to families, manufacturies, hotels, &c. MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, 14th-st. and Avenue C.
J. SMITH.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN. No. 19 Cooper Institute. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, [illegible] 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
[illegible]
A GREAT EVENT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
Production of the new Drama in four acts, written by [illegible], founded on the great sensation story, entitled
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM,
with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., and abounding in NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A WONDER! A WONDER!
A LIVING GORILLA,
THE ONLY ONE EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.
This remarkable animal is 14 years old, 5 feet 1 inches high, and weighs over [illegible] pounds. Possessed of extraordinary strength, the capture of any of his species was ever deemed impossible by human power. This specimen was finally secured and brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
THE LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented Craven's new comedy, entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION.
Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, E. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, and Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter and Miss Annie Ward.
During the evening the orchestra will perform a variety of new music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with H. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled
THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Characters by Miss Kate Ranoe, (from the principal London theatres), Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Mary Scott, Messrs. Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, &c.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GEMS OF THE OPERA AND LIBRETTOS,
FOR SALE AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.
OPERA NIGHTS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
and Museum,
corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director.................Mr. John De Pol
TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.
First representation of the grand Spectacular Féerie entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH,
by Arthur Ouvas Armengo.
Mr. de Pol has secured the services of
MLLE. GUISEPPINA MORLACHI,
the new reigning star of the Terpsichorean Art in Europe, whose arrival is daily expected. In addition to whom the following premier danseuses will have the honor of making their first appearance on the opening night:
ELISA BLASINA, of the Milan theatres.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, of the Berlin and Hamburg theatres.
ERMESILDA DIANI, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
EUGENIE LUPO, of the Turin Theatre.
AURELIA RICOI, of the Brusselles Theatre.
CATRINA CORRADINE, from the Paris theatres, and
Mons. GIOVANNI LUPO, first dancer of the Bordeaux Theatre, and a numerous and talented corps of coryphees, figurantes, &c., &c., under the direction of the world-renowned maitre de ballet
Mons. DOMENICO RONZANI.
and a full and efficient dramatic company.
Box office now open. Seats secured three days in advance.

DEVIL'S AUCTION.
SECURED SEATS AT
Nos. 882 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........DIRECTOR.
THIS FAVORITE RESORT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THE GREAT GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE,
will make her appearance at the above Theatre with an entirely new troupe of the most excellent artists from Germany, especially engaged for her, under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BUNYAN HALL,
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM."
A grand and entirely new moral entertainment, as beautiful, fascinating and impressive as the most successful drama ever offered. Splendid tableaux, grand transformation finale. Music by Philip Phillips. Thora Biorn and others. Every evening at 7¾ o'clock. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2½ o'clock P. M.
Admission, 50 cents and $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 114 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.
The celebrated BRASS INSTRUMENTS manufactured by the SCHREIBER CORNET COMPANY have obtained the
FIRST MEDAL
at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS offer a splendid assortment of second-hand pianos of their own make, for sale at a bargain for cash, as also a large number of Boston and New-York manufacturers' instruments.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $50 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Repairing and tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI ANNOUNCES the publication of one Musical Vocal Album, by subscription. For circular and terms apply at his residence, No. 109 East 4th-st., and the warerooms of Chickering & Sons, throughout the United States. The Album will be published before Christmas; also, will be found the circular of terms for singing lessons, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, all the principal music stores, and Chickering & Sons' warerooms throughout the United States.

PIANOFORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 20 and [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 3d avs. The instruments of this firm are worthy the attention of all lovers of music; for quality of tone and [illegible] of finish they are not equaled by any other makers in the country, and their [illegible], prices, are much the most reasonable. Parties wanting would do well to examine these before making their selections.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A few more pupils on the piano or in singing; being a brilliant performer, a good vocalist, and the daughter of a German professor of music, she will do full justice to all pupils who may choose to engage her. Call or address, Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 725 Broadway, or Mrs. CLOTILDE, No. 269 East 21st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 45 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVATORY of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 155 Forsyth-st.

THE MISSES SIEMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHUBERTH, No. 820 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MYRRHA.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Director.........J. Grau
MONDAY, Sept. 30, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2,
First time in New-York,
MYRRHA,
the celebrated tragedy, in five acts, by Alfieri,
THE SHAKESPEARE OF ITALY.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her renowned role of Myrrha.
Ticket offices—French Theatre; Schirmer's No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652, and down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
The music in the fourth act of the tragedy of Myrrha was written by the celebrated composer Cimarosa, for the famous Italian actress Pelandi, who shone at the beginning of this century. This music was afterward presented by Pelandi to her worthy pupil, Carolina Internari, as a sacred artistic testimonial. In 1850 Internari, being in the company of Signora Ristori, to attest her admiration and friendly feeling, made a gift to the latter of the music of Cimarosa, which had always been associated with the triumphs of the two before-named actresses.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Giacometti's celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with great splendor, surpassing anything ever seen on the American stage.
SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE.

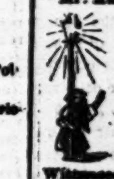
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
MYRRHA.
TUESDAY, Oct. 1, will be produced
ALFIERI'S CELEBRATED TRAGEDY, MYRRHA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MYRRHA.
Ticket offices—Brooklyn Academy, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
JAMES E. HAYES, Lessee. C. L. FOX, Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE, Business Manager.
FOURTH WEEK of the great engagement of
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR RESERVED SEATS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.	RIP VAN WINKLE.	SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Begins at 8.	RIP VAN WINKLE.	Begins at 1½.
Closes at	RIP VAN WINKLE.	Closes at
10¾ o'clock.	RIP VAN WINKLE.	3:45 o'clock.

JEFFERSON.........as.........RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF OUR TIME.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation, with costumes, &c., imported from Paris, SHAKESPEARE'S fairy and operatic spectacle—A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway.
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama



UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Witnessed by 100,000 people, and pronounced the most interesting, truthful and exciting picture of Life and Love at the present day. The wondrous Railroad Sensation, the universal topic of conversation, admitted by everybody to be the climax of all dramatic sensations. The great pier and river scene by starlight. Merry times and unique music by the "Lost Tribes." The Tombs Police Court, the most amusing trial scene ever realized and acted for
50 TIMES.
FIFTY TIMES.
50 TIMES.
FIFTY TIMES.
50 TIMES.
with unabated success, but two prior engagements already made to begin Oct. 5, make it compulsory with the management that the play be withdrawn, and therefore the
LAST NIGHTS AND LAST SATURDAY MATINEE are announced for the coming week.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—SHORTLY IN Brooklyn.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT—WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Benefit of J. K. MORTIMER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open 7¼; begins 7¾.
SECOND YEAR OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by
NEW ARTISTS, NEW BALLETS,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM,
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE,
AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
THE MECHANICAL DONKEY EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EDWIN FORREST.
Fifth and last week but one of
EDWIN FORREST.
TO-NIGHT—THE GLADIATOR.
EDWIN FORREST as SPARTACUS.
Tuesday—The Gladiator. Wednesday—Richelieu.
Saturday—Benefit of BARTON HILL.
Afternoon (Matinee) and Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director.
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY
and the
HIT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND DUCHESS,
received with
IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
all the gems
APPLAUDED AND ENCORED,
the 8 nights, Music and Choruses
BRIGHT,
SPARKLING,
VIVACIOUS
AND DELIGHTFUL.
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC THE RAGE.
"LA SABRE DE MON PERE" and "DITES LUI,"
and all the choice *morceaux*
POPULAR AND CAPTIVATING,
THE PRESS UNANIMOUS
in pronouncing this Opera the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
It will be presented every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
by the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY,
including
MLLES. TOSTEE AND FELCOURT;
Messrs. GUFFROY, DUCHESNE, LEDUC and LAGRIFFOUL.
APPROPRIATE SCENES, and BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7¾; Overture begins at 7:55 P. M.

BLASINA.
SOHLKE, DIANI,
(L.) LUPO.
First appearance in the
DEVIL'S AUCTION.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY are rehearsing Haydn's "Seasons" Monday evenings, at Chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church, No. 236 4th-av., corner 22d-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special [illegible] in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—E. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over [illegible] years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leaves the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; JOS. HORSEY'S SON, No. 24 Maiden-lane, and S. NEWBY, No. 39 Maiden-lane. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS EDMONTON, Middlesex, England.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all Venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain disease. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, may be personally consulted in all cases of difficult chronic diseases, at his new office, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., between the hours of 9 and 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays. His associates may be consulted from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. First interview free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it up the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restored vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHERE YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Literary Controversy—Wheaton's Elements of International Law in Court—Political Matters—Gen. Sheridan's Visit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1867.

Among the interesting cases that will come up in the United States Circuit Court next week will be that of Hon. WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE vs. R. H. DANA, Jr., et al., for an alleged violation of copyright in LAWRENCE'S *Wheaton's International Law*. The first hearing in this case was had about a year ago, when a point was raised on the question of motion for injunction, the respondents making a motion requesting more time in which to fill affidavits against the motion for preliminary injunction. Finally the motion for injunction against proceedings in the suit was withdrawn, and the case will be the first to come up in the Court. As the case is exciting a good deal of attention in literary circles, and all the parties are well known as able lawyers and accomplished scholars, a condensed statement of the allegations made by Mr. LAWRENCE in his complaint may be interesting.

The bill filed by WM. BEACH LAWRENCE is one in equity. He makes a detailed statement of the facts in the case, and appends to it an elaborate opinion by Chancellor WALWORTH, of New-York. The Chancellor reviews the work from the date of its first publication, in 1836, and also of the copyright of the Philadelphia edition, which expired in 1864, and which was not renewed in the name of his widow or children. An attempt made to copyright a new edition in 1846 failed in consequence of Mr. WHEATON not being a resident of the district where the application was made. In 1855, however, Mr. LAWRENCE, for the purpose of aiding the widow and children of his deceased friend, prepared the sixth edition of that work, containing, as every good lawyer knows, many alterations, additions and translations, beside copious notes upon questions of international law, which had arisen subsequent to Mr. WHEATON'S death, and also references to public documents, diplomatic correspondence, treaties, &c., explaining, confirming and elucidating the text of WHEATON'S work. The copyright of the whole of this edition was, with the consent of Mr. LAWRENCE, taken out in the name of Mrs. CATHERINE WHEATON, the widow of the deceased author, one of whose daughters was the wife of Mr. LITTLE, of the firm of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., booksellers and publishers, and publishers of this sixth edition, as they are of DANA'S edition, of WHEATON'S *International Law*. A second annotated edition was published by Mr. LAWRENCE in 1863, and, by his consent, copyrighted in the name of the wife of the deceased, who was then living.

It also appears that Mr. LAWRENCE obtained for the widow and her unmarried daughter six thousand francs for the publication of a French translation of Mr. BROCKHAU'S notes, incorporated into the work; and on the payment of this sum Mrs. WHEATON agreed to make no use of Mr. LAWRENCE'S notes in a new edition without his written consent. The [illegible] was read. Mrs. W. died soon afterward, and the daughter, MARTHA, became her personal representative. It is now alleged that MARTHA, RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., and her brother-in-law, LITTLE, have edited and published what is familiarly known as the Eighth Edition of *Elements of International Law*, by HENRY WHEATON, LL. D., &c, edited by RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr., LL. D., the copyright for the same being entered in the name of MARTHA B. WHEATON.

It is alleged that the Dana edition of this work is a plagiarism upon Mr. LAWRENCE'S edition; that the notes of Mr. LAWRENCE are in many cases published [illegible], with no alteration of the language, and that the authorities collected and cited or referred to are identically the same; in fine, that all the work not original with Mr. WHEATON is filched by DANA, as editor of the eighth edition. Hence the opinion that Mr. DANA'S publication is a violation of Mr. LAWRENCE'S equitable rights, under the tacit arrangement with the widow and the daughter.

As further evidence of plagiarism, a distinguished lawyer [illegible] affidavits in which he makes an elaborate review of the two books in question, and cites instances of identity or similarity in them. One of these instances goes to show that DANA makes use of the same facts in such a manner as to evidence no recurrence to any originals or any independent thought or investigation of the subject. Another kind consists in the fact that in LAWRENCE'S notes the editor has not inserted all the quotations and citations that might have been inserted, but has exercised a peculiar judgment in the selection of some and the omission of others, and that many of the books from which he has most frequently cited, and some prominent treatises, have been continued and added to since LAWRENCE'S edition was published in 1863. The "text" of the two books is also considered. The edition in question contains only the text of Mr. WHEATON, according to his last revision, his notes and the original matter contributed by the editor. And in the course of these examinations typographical and clerical errors are found in Dana which correspond with those in Lawrence, besides other peculiarities and unintelligible and meaningless quotations. It is also alleged that where DANA'S notes contain the substance of the matter so given by LAWRENCE, the language is in many instances changed. A schedule of these instances are given. A comparison of the citations of DANA also develops that he makes no distinction in them, but the volumes of the first of this work are cited under the name of the second, and *vice versa*. The results of an examination of the notes in the complainant's books and those of the respondents' also show a large number of instances of similarity in this respect. As an instance of this, in many cases in Lawrence several citations made in an arbitrary manner, being neither alphabetical nor in order of dates, nor in logical order, are found in the same order in DANA'S book. Altogether the case is one of unusual and general interest, and will no doubt attract here many of the profession from various parts of the country.

POLITICAL.

The "local issues" so much talked about are now but a short remove from a myth, and in the election they will be so completely overshadowed that the P. L. L. party will not be able to recognize that it had much of an organization. The fact of it at the Republican Convention snuffed out the P.L.L. candle. A month before the [illegible] order flourished a great array of trumpets, but on that occasion they found themselves outgeneraled in the very first move of the campaign. Then again, it has lately transpired that the *Democrats* have no idea of furnishing the secret party with recruits, and so go without the lion's share of the spoils.

But it will not be denied that several months ago there was a strong indication that the Conservative Republicans and Democrats would unite in an effort to get possession of the Legislature. The programme is now changed. There is no organized centre around which to gather the dissatisfied spirits, and the overwhelming Republican majority in the State affords no chance for any [illegible] of opposition, save from a few representative districts in the large cities. At the last general election the vote stood thus: Republican, [illegible]; Democratic, 26,671. Under the present temper of the people it is simply preposterous for Democratic papers to hug the delusion that any material change will be realized in the political complexion of Massachusetts.

The Board of Aldermen have taken action in reference to the contemplated visit of Gen. SHERIDAN. The hero of Winchester will receive a flattering reception. The most ample arrangements are being made to render the ovation one of the most brilliant ever extended to a public man. Gen. SHERIDAN is popular among Bostonians. VIGIL.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees in Albany—Reports Presented—The New Professors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.

The trustees of the Cornell University held a meeting in this city on Thursday, which was largely attended, including, among others, Gov. FENTON. The immediate object of the meeting was to appoint some members of the faculty, and to perfect the plan of organization. It is rare, indeed, when a university or college is enabled by the munificence of its founder to step fully equipped and armed into the field of action, and the trustees have displayed a wise foresight in endeavoring to make the plan as perfect as possible before opening the institution to students. The time for opening was limited by the Legislature to the last of September, 1868. One building of stone has already been erected, and another will be completed in time for use by the students at the commencement of the term. The Cornell farm, so widely known in past years for its exemplification of intelligent husbandry, has been partially graded, roads have been laid out, and bridges are to cross the ravines which intersect the plot. A magnificent view can be obtained from these beautiful hills, commanding Ithaca and Ulysses, with the beautiful Cayuga traveling away northward.

The report of the President of the Board of Trustees, Hon. EZRA CORNELL, was read. Everything was satisfactory in the affairs of the institution, and the funds showed a gratifying increase.

The President of the University, Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, submitted his report, which embodied substantially the same views as are contained in the circular published by him some time ago. It had become evident that the school would control more funds than was expected, and the management had determined to proceed with the full programme of a university, as opposed to a scientific school alone. Considerable discussion took place on this, in which Messrs. [illegible], CORNELL, WHITE, MORGAN and REED, together with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, took part. The report indicated as the professorships to be soon filled, those of agriculture, mechanic arts, civil engineering, mining and practical geology, and history and political science. These subdivisions will be in the Department of Special Science and Arts. In the General Department it is proposed to have the several branches [illegible]. It is noticeable that this school does not propose to have so many professors, nor to pay so much attention to the [illegible] as the other large colleges of the country, but it will seek to incorporate manual labor, or at least, some manual labor, in its design, not to be compulsory upon all, but to give an opportunity for every one to become familiar with the actual working of a farm or workshop. The draft of a circular was read and ordered to be printed in editions of five thousand, subject to the revision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the President of the University.

Mr. WHITE then read the report of the Committee on Faculty, in which it was shown that very active exertions had been made to obtain proper men. [illegible] over a hundred applicants for positions in the University, and no one had been chosen without careful investigation. Those who were recommended had given personal interviews to the President, and great care had been taken to choose the best men. They made the nominations appearing below, all being young and active men.

GEORGE C. CALDWELL, Ph. D., M. D., was indicated as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. Prof. CALDWELL, after studying at the Harvard Scientific School, went abroad to gain a more complete knowledge of agricultural chemistry with the late lamented Dr. PUGH, President of the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and studied in various parts of Europe, but especially at the University of Gottingen, and at the famous laboratory of LAWES and GILBERT, in England. He is now the President of the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, filling the Chair of Agricultural and General Chemistry, and has distinguished himself by research and ability in instruction.

ELI WHITNEY BLAKE, M. A. Ph. D., of the University of Vermont, was nominated as Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics. He is a graduate of Yale College, and of its affiliated scientific schools, possesses excellent scholarship and knowledge in his profession, and is a lineal descendant of ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin. After graduation he spent four years in Europe in study, principally with the famous physicist, BUNSEN, at Heidelberg.

BURKE G. WILDER, M. S., M. D., is a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in the Department of Comparative Anatomy and Natural History, and was for some time the assistant of Prof. WYMAN, which position he now fills for Prof. AGASSIZ. During the war Dr. WILDER was a Surgeon in a Massachusetts regiment, and while stationed near Charleston made some investigations upon the silk-spinning spiders of that region, which attracted considerable attention. These results were published in an exact form in *Silliman's Journal*, and in a more popular form in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Dr. WILDER has distinguished himself as a lecturer and writer, and was chosen to deliver lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, a few years since. He has also contributed articles on comparative anatomy and zoology to *Silliman's Journal*, and it is on these subjects that he is to be a Professor in the Cornell University.

The chair of general analytical chemistry is to be filled by JAMES M. CRAFTS, M. S., Ph. D., a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, and since a student in Germany and France. In the former his studies were prosecuted in the mining school at Freiburg and the chemical laboratory at Heidelberg, and in the latter in the great chemical laboratory at Paris. He has especially distinguished himself in original investigation, and, although not yet 30 years of age, has received a prize for original investigation from the French Academy, and researches made by himself and FRIEDEL jointly have been published by the French Government.

These gentlemen received their titles of Doctor of Philosophy abroad, where literary honors are not spread with such an unsparing hand as here. Their nomination was confirmed.

The Committee also presented a very full list of non-resident Professors, embracing some of the most eminent names in the country, but it was not judged best to publish it at present. They will deliver lectures on various subjects before the school. This is a new feature in American colleges, and cannot fail to be of great utility, as many of our most eminent men would not take a regular Professorship, and still the University may have the advantage of their knowledge.

There will be no dining-hall for the students, unless it shall become necessary temporarily. Supplies will be bought by the steward at wholesale and sold to the students at cost price. In the dormitories order will be preserved by the students alone, and their peace will not be disturbed by visions of any proctor climbing slyly their stairs. If disorder prevail in any particular floor or building, no trouble will be taken to ferret out the wrong-doer; all will be held responsible for the good conduct of those in their rooms, and all will be alike fined or expelled. They will keep their own peace, urged thereto by the most [illegible]. In the words of President WHITE, "I will not be a policeman myself, nor shall I allow the Professors to be."

The Question of Municipal Self-Government.

Mr. J. M. FRANCIS, a member of the Constitutional Convention, publishes in the Troy *Times* of Saturday a letter, in which he says:

Many of our citizens have received from me a printed circular, asking their opinion upon the propriety of abolishing the Police Commissioners established in New York and vicinity, Albany and Troy and vicinity, and Buffalo and vicinity, as proposed in the article reported to the Constitutional Convention by Hon. IRA HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Cities. This circular has been sent also to many citizens of Buffalo, and to men of all shades of political opinion; and I am in receipt of more than a hundred answers, from Democrats as well as Republicans, all but two or three of which give a decided approval of the present police organization. * * * * In my opinion a government will never be any better than the people. This is emphatically true of an elective government. A gang of thieves will choose their sharpest and boldest member for their leader. A ward or a district in which any class of men has a majority, will elect the representatives of that class. We know that cities are the hiding-places and homes of all those men whose sole business it is to prey upon their fellow-men. THOMAS JEFFERSON, for this reason declared that great cities in a political sense were "sores upon the body politic." I do not think it safe to permit villains and criminals to choose the men who are to arrest and try and punish them for their crimes. I do not think Mayors, Magistrates, Judges and Executive officers who owe their election wholly or in part to law-breakers, ought to be intrusted with the power to execute the laws against this very class. I am confident that if New-York, or any other large city, were relieved of all legislative restraint, it would be subjected to an oligarchy or a despot in less than two years. I am opposed, and I believe the people of the State are opposed to setting up our cities into independent sovereignties. I am opposed to the exercise of legislative power by the Constitutional Convention. A city charter is properly the creation of the Legislature. It should be a statute repealable and amendable like any other statute. In my opinion it would be a pitiable spectacle to see the Legislature bound with prohibitory withes, or city governments made independent of the legislative power. When the time shall come that a Legislature, elected by the people, cannot be entrusted with the law-making power, then the people will be no longer fit for self-government. It may be that New-York City, and Buffalo, and Brooklyn, and other cities, like Hamburg and Lubec, are able to set up and exist as independent States; but so long as they are integral parts of the State of New-York, I am in favor of holding them subject to the Legislature which represents and wields the power of the sovereign State.

J. M. FRANCIS.

TROY, Sept. 28, 1867.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Arrival in the City—Preparations for a Public Reception.

The newspapers of yesterday announced the arrival of Gen. SHERIDAN in New-York on Saturday evening. The boat touched the wharf at the foot of Cortlandt-street at 5 o'clock. Here the police arrangements were excellent. The General walked, unjostled, to a two-seated open wagon, drawn by two black horses, entered it with Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Gen. SCHRIVER and Col. CROSBY, and quietly drove off. The crowd around the ferry-house was not large, for the hour of the General's coming was not generally known, and he had expressed a desire that there should be no formal reception on this occasion. Gen. BUTTERFIELD drove him up Broadway, through Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which he entered without being recognized. The proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel and Astor House had telegraphed to Gen. SHERIDAN while he was on his way here, tendering him the hospitalities of their houses, but rooms had already been engaged for him at the hotel first mentioned. No incident of note occurred during the ride up Broadway. The General was not recognized except by one friend, whom he stopped to speak with for a moment near Ninth-street. Although he complained of fatigue, Gen. SHERIDAN looked exceedingly well. He and his staff were in citizen's dress. Arrived at the hotel the tired party proceeded immediately to the apartments provided, and the evening was spent very quietly by the General, who received a few friends and then went to dinner. At a little before 8 o'clock in the evening, Gen. SHERIDAN, accompanied by Gen. BUTTERFIELD and three of his own staff officers, took a carriage and proceeded to Niblo's Theatre. The party occupied seats in the parquette. The General was not recognized, and, of course, there was no demonstration. He seemed to enjoy the performance, and at its close rode back to his hotel, and soon after arriving there retired.

Yesterday the General received a few personal friends, who called upon him, but nothing of public interest occurred.

THE RECEPTION THIS EVENING.

The arrangements for a public reception this evening [illegible]

issued the following official programme:

ARMORY OF THE FIRST DIVISION, [illegible] Sept. [illegible], 1867.

The Grand Marshal announces the following arrangements for the reception of Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN by the citizens, soldiers and sailors of the City of New-York and vicinity, to take place on Monday evening, the 30th inst.

First Division.—Col. [illegible] D. Hall commanding.—First Infantry [illegible] Hawkins' Zouaves, Lieut.-Col. [illegible]; [illegible] Infantry N. G. S. N. Y. Col. [illegible]; [illegible] Infantry N. G. S. N. Y. Lieut.-Col. Gould [illegible].

Second Division.—Col. [illegible] commanding.—Post No. [illegible], Grand Army of the Republic; Post No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, Capt. G. P. Hawes; Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic from Brooklyn; one hundred students from the Theological Seminary, [illegible].

Third Division.—Col. [illegible] commanding.—Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, Major C. [illegible] Cowtan; Post No. [illegible], Grand Army of the Republic, [illegible]; Post No. [illegible], Grand Army of the Republic, Col. J. [illegible] Marshall, and veterans from Westchester County.

Fourth Division.—Brig.-Gen. [illegible] commanding.—Post No. 22, Grand Army of the Republic, Major Shea; Post No. [illegible], Grand Army of the Republic, Capt. Wm. [illegible]; Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newark, N. J.; the German Veteran [illegible] of Williamsburgh; the German Veteran Organization of Hoboken; the German Veteran Organization of New-York; the New-York German Veteran Bund.

Fifth Division.—Col. [illegible] commanding.—The New-York Colored Veterans who served in the late war.

The disabled veterans in carriages will be assigned a position in the line as soon as their number is reported to the Grand Marshal.

The regiments of National Guard will parade in full uniform, and also those of the officers and men of the different veteran organizations who still have uniforms in their possession. [illegible] side-arms will be carried. Each separate organization will provide itself with United States flags. No transparencies, flags or banners will be allowed in the procession. Each command will be formed in two ranks, and break into platoons, fifteen front, exclusive of the right and left guides. Each platoon will have a commanding officer, who will see that his command preserves the full distance from the one preceding.

The line will be formed at 7:30 o'clock precisely, the right resting on the southeast corner of Washington-square, (Fourth-street,) and will move at 10 o'clock through Fourth-street to Broadway; thence to Fourteenth-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, and down Broadway to Union-square, where the line will be formed into a column of regiments facing to the north, and in front of the Union League Club-house, where Major-Gen. SHERIDAN will be presented from the balcony, and the consolidated bands will perform the national airs, and several of the army songs. During the ceremony the various commands will stand at parade rest, and as soon as it is over the general officers will be dismissed, after dismissal the divisions will be subject to the orders of their several commanders.

The District Staff, in uniform, without side-arms, will report at headquarters, armory of the First Regiment, at 8:30 P. M. precisely.

VISIT TO BOSTON.

A Committee of the Boston City Government arrived in this City yesterday, to invite Gen. SHERIDAN to visit Boston. It is understood that the invitation was accepted, and that the General will arrive in Boston on Monday next.

SUNDAY IN HOBOKEN.

Hoboken has long been a favorite resort, at this season of the year, for those of our citizens who cannot afford to expend more than sixpence at a time for fresh air and the odor of green fields and foliage. The Elysian Fields have been a sort of Poor Man's Paradise, and since the Excise Law went into effect, have become, in the eyes of some men, more than ever so; for there most conveniently on Sundays can be obtained the forbidden fruit of the vine. The well-known fact that liquor is sold freely on the Sabbath in Hoboken, has attracted thither a class whose seeing the residents—except those of them who sell liquor for a living—do not esteem an inestimable blessing. Immense throngs of pious worshippers of Bacchus make a weekly pilgrimage to his chosen New-Jersey shrine.

Yesterday the crowds that visited Hoboken were as large as ever. The ferry-boats were filled to overflowing, and, as is usual on Sunday, crossed every half hour instead of plying twice as often, which they do on other days of the week. This delay, which is caused by an undue anxiety to carry as many passengers as possible on each trip, is exceedingly vexatious to the people of the place and their friends. The great majority of the throng were Germans, and there were many Irish. After arriving at the Elysian Fields by dint of much earnest investigation we succeeded in discovering an American. He was seated at a table in one of the German restaurants, and seemed a stranger in a strange land. He was reading a book which must have contained translations of familiar German phrases, for he suddenly looked up, beckoned to a waiter, and said: "Zwei lager." The attendant disappeared and soon returned bearing two foaming tankards which he placed on the table. The indigenous foreigner who had ordered them seemed astonished. "Why," said he to the waiter, "why have you brought two?" "That's so," said Ganymede, pointing to the two glasses of beer. The American seemed unable to comprehend this, and concluded to compromise by drinking both.

The Elysian Fields are certainly an institution for which the many who find their way there every week have reason to be thankful. There, on their breathing-day of the week, the working people may stroll along the shore, recline on the green sward beneath magnificent old trees, throw off for awhile the harness of their ordinary work-days, and disport themselves like horses let loose in a pasture. It is to be regretted that they are not always as temperate.

The people of Hoboken owe it to themselves as well as to their neighbors to take immediate measures for suppressing the liquor-selling nuisance in their midst on Sundays. In Jersey City the barrooms are all kept closed on the Sabbath, and there on that day it is as quiet as a country village. It might just as well be so in Hoboken and the vicinity.

There was not much disorder yesterday at Hoboken. During the day only one arrest was made. But no one need be told that where there is such wholesale drinking there is a constant tendency to a disturbance of the public peace. Of late the constabulary force employed to maintain order in the vicinity has been largely increased, and there have not been so many rowdies there on Sundays since this was done. Toward nightfall, when the human tide begins to set in toward New-York again, the boats carry overpacked loads of people, many of whom are intoxicated, and were it not for the presence of efficient New-York policemen, the most serious disorders would doubtless occur.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square—Opening of the New Edifice Yesterday.

The new building belonging to St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, was opened for Divine worship yesterday for the first time.

About two years ago the former building was nearly destroyed by fire, only the blackened walls and towers remaining of what had been one of the handsomest edifices of the kind in the City of New-York. A meeting of the vestry was held soon afterward, when it was determined to rebuild upon the ruins of the destroyed structure, and the work was at once entered upon with a zeal that was rewarded eventually, despite countless difficulties and embarrassments, by the completion of a second temple rivalling in beauty its predecessor. The new building is in many respects peculiar. It is the first attempt in this country, on a really grand scale to reproduce the system of polychromatic decoration, once so much in vogue in the Old World. Many of the early English cathedrals were thus adorned, but during the Cromwellian period they were ruthlessly whitewashed, and only of late years have any attempts been made to remove the white coating. The interior walls, which in the old church were of a uniform tint, are now rich in all the colors of the palette. The superb chancel arch presents a gorgeous display of gold, green, blue and red, in alternate stripes. The chancel ceiling is of a dark blue ground dotted with golden stars and varied by gilded lines, while the wall of the apse is decorated with three blue panels powdered with gold, and with a [illegible] panels of an intricate but rather ambiguous design. The ceiling of the rest of the church is a very rich combination of blue and gold, the tracery resolving itself at regular intervals into a series of golden crosses. The woodwork of the ceiling is [illegible] [illegible] beams, relieved by lighter carving and occasional tinges and stripes of gilding. This ceiling, with its supporting woodwork, is certainly without a rival in this country. The main walls are tinged with different shades of buff and orange, diversified with diaper work. The windows are of stained glass, but, instead of flaming with the figures of saints and martyrs, as would befit a cathedral—the building such as is St. George's, they merely represent graceful designs of the kaleidoscope order. To the magnificent rose window at the eastern end of the church [illegible] taken, as it is in every way a superb work, quite worthy the noble building which is done so much to adorn. [illegible]

[illegible]

In the old church [illegible]

Church is nearly [illegible] of the [illegible].

The congregation [illegible] persons being present. [illegible] assisted by the following named clergymen: Rev. Drs. John McVickar, Gardiner Spring, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., John Cotton Smith, [illegible] and Haskins.

The Rector delivered an eloquent sermon from the text:

"I have set my affection to the house of my God."—1 Chron., xxix., 3.

The reverend gentleman, after dwelling with the historical associations of the words last quoted, proceeded to apply them to the worshipers at St. George's Church. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the past history of the church, and spoke feelingly of the grand memories that clustered about that time-honored house of God. The former building, he said, was erected under considerable difficulty, and not a little hostility, but the structure was raised, and the congregation of the people worshiped within its walls. Then the dark hours came, when the thick clouds was entered, and all was gloomy and uncertain. On the afternoon of Nov. 14, 1865, the building was unexpectedly burned, and that congregation left without a temple. A meeting of the legal voters of the church was held six days afterward, at which the question arose, "Shall we rebuild on the ruins of the old edifice, or shall we follow the amalgamation of others?" The interests of the Church combined, pressed in favor of the former plan, and it was unanimously adopted. The resolve was made at that meeting that the corporate fund of the Church should not be diminished, and that the work of rebuilding should be accomplished without contracting any debt. The amount of money needed was $200,000, and that sum was speedily raised and applied to the erection of a building, the architecture and decorations of which it was intended should be equal to the past history and the present importance of this Church, and the largest hopes of the people have been more than fully realized.

The discourse was closed with a glowing picture of the probable future of the new Church, with the hope expressed that God would continue to favor it as He was pleased to do with its predecessor.

It was announced afterward that the formal dedication of the building will take place upon the return of Bishop POTTER, who is now in Europe. Persons desiring to engage pews for the ensuing year may do so by applying at the vestry-room to-day from 9:30 to 10 o'clock A. M., or 4 o'clock P. M., and after.

The music was superbly rendered yesterday by a choir of male voices under the direction of Mr. W. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, organist.

Chapel of the Holy Saviour—Memorial Sermon by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D.

Yesterday Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, delivered a memorial sermon on the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East Twenty-fifth-street. The chapel, which has recently been completed and is of very small dimensions, was uncomfortably crowded, many ladies having to remain standing during the whole service.

Dr. MORGAN took as his text part of the 13th verse of the 14th chapter of Revelations: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

The preacher said that among the early Christians the anniversary of the death of their friends and relatives was observed as a holiday, and not as a day of mourning. They called it their birthday, for on that day they were supposed to have been born into the community of the saints. On this day, one year ago, a good man was buried. The church in which they were now worshiping had been intended for him. He had laid its corner-stone, he had suggested the designs for the building, and he had fondly hoped to have been spared to preach in it, but this was not to be. When he laid that corner-stone the shadow of death was upon him, and in a few weeks afterward he had passed away. After referring to the early life and struggles of Dr. HAWKS, the preacher said that he had early shown his love for the church. While practicing law successfully in the South, he became the lay pastor of a little village church. Not long afterward he felt his heart so drawn toward the sanctuary that he gave up his profession, and was ordained to the ministry. Few men ever attained the eminence that Dr. HAWKS had. His was a powerful mind that seized everything within its grasp. Not only was he a profound lawyer, a finished theologian and a well-read historian, but one of the most dignified, eloquent and impressive pulpit orators of which the church could boast. In word, he was in the pulpit that he most shone. In expounding the sacred Word, and applying the lessons which it taught, he had but few equals. It had been said that he was visionary, but his very failures were grand. His schemes were profound, far-reaching, high and pure as Heaven. It he had failed in carrying out all that he proposed, it was because he was in advance of the age. Let it be remembered that the system of the universe itself would become chaos if it depended on human aid. In conclusion, the preacher said that in this community there was no man of eminence at the present time who possessed the high moral qualities and lofty aspirations that had distinguished Dr. HAWKS. Christ had been his example, to whom he had ever looked. He died speaking of the church and of the troubles which encompassed her.

After the sermon, the communion was administered.

St. Philip's Church.

St. Philip's Church, No. 305 Mulberry-street, after having been closed two months during the warm season, was reopened yesterday. The church has been thoroughly repaired; the interior presents a very neat and tasteful appearance. It is owned wholly by colored people, and is sufficiently large to accommodate all of that class of the Episcopal faith in the City. Yesterday the services were conducted by Rev. E. F. DECOSTAN, Pastor; Rev. JOHN PETERSON, assistant; Rev. WM. J. ALSTON, of St. Thomas' Church, Philadelphia, and Rev. BENJAMIN H. TAYLOR. The attendance was quite large, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

This is one of the down-town churches that are struggling to stem the tide of crime and vice that is sweeping over the lower portion of our City. On the two Sunday mornings past Rev. F. BROWN, the eloquent Pastor, preached on "Our Special Work," taking for his text John iv. 35, 36. He commenced by removing some false notions of the work that the church is called to do. It was not, he said, to build up an ecclesiastical organization nor simply to elevate the masses in the social scale, nor to furnish instruction and enjoyment for its own members. The foreign languages spoken to so great an extent by the surrounding population, would not prevent ultimate success, nor would the gigantic efforts and strong forces of Catholicism. He then called attention to the special work of the church. The field was a deplorable moral ruin where succession, infidelity and intemperance like a trinity of demons held fearful sway. He praised the Excise Law and the efforts of evangelization societies, but thought the churches had done a great wrong by leaving the masses in the lower wards and building elegant fabrics where they were less needed. The great work of the church is the salvation of the masses. Where they are greatest and most wicked the church is most needed. The difficulty of a foreign language would gradually disappear. It was not possible that any foreign language should be spoken long in any considerable portion of our country. The grandchildren of the present foreign population would not know whether their grandfathers were foreign or not. This nation must be one in language as in political consolidation. There are forces at work that will compel this issue. He deprecated the perpetuation of churches speaking a foreign language. They should be transition churches. The Anglo-Saxon must be the language of this country. With respect to Catholicism, the reverend gentleman acknowledged its great power and vast resources. Its imposing cathedrals, its ravishing strains of music, the ignorance that largely pervaded its votaries, etc., were all so many inducements to continue, within its pale. But it had no element of strength equal to its political unity; it went be a solid vote for the party that would pander to its interests. The large State and Common Council grants were denounced by the speaker, who advised Protestant intelligence to submit no longer to these unrepublican and sectarian grants, but cast their suffrage against them. He advised kindness toward Catholic families. Let them feel that we have a better religion than they have by living out its principles in their midst. Let them feel that Protestantism has more soul in it, and they will forsake their mummeries, that fail to give the anxious heart the peace it yearns for. He advised his own church to cultivate a love for the old mission, until they could sacrifice a brown-stone front on Fifth-avenue for its prosperity. They must stop here and work. Be something, however little. Let the masses feel that they loved them and they would succeed. Very soon the children will have become men and women, without the prejudices and drawbacks of their parents.

The discourse was closed with an encouraging view of the financial, spiritual and numerical condition of the Church, and a glowing description of the final harvest. It was heard with deep attention by the audience and evidently made a profound impression upon them.

Yesterday afternoon a public temperance meeting was held at the same church. The attendance was not very numerous, but the exercises were of more than usual interest. Addresses, brief and pithy, were delivered by Revs. F. BROWN, WM. MCALLISTER and E. E. [illegible], after which about sixty persons signed a pledge of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, 27th prox.

The Base Ball Championship.

The match of the series between the Athletic and Atlantic Clubs, announced for to-day at the Union Grounds, will probably not be played. Several of the Atlantic nine are disabled, and [illegible] received during their trip [illegible]. On Friday the Athletics were [illegible]

The Typhus Disease on the Steamer Minnesota—Card from Dr. Harris.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to correct a misapprehension concerning the disease that prevailed among the emigrants on the steamship *Minnesota*. Neither the writer nor Dr. CLARK deemed it a "plague" or a "dreaded epidemic," but both of us expressed the opinion that the sickness was not personally contagious.

Though the disease was very fatal, it has proved entirely harmless to all the nurses and other persons who have attended the sick; and in our statement to the Board of Health, we simply gave the reasons for not asking that the *Minnesota's* passengers should be any longer shut up with death. The Health Officer of the Port and Dr. BISSELL, the medical officer of the hospital ships, expressed their wish to set the passengers free from quarantine. We stated sufficient reasons for granting permission, and plainly expressed our opinion of the comparative harmlessness of the disease when the sufferers should be set free from the crowded decks.

Thorough investigations concerning this sickness are in progress, and the result of what has been ascertained will be laid before the Board of Health next Thursday. And we will now state that if this sickness should turn out to be the "virulent purple fever" which now prevails in Ireland, the public need not be alarmed, for we are informed by Dr. MAPOTHER, the learned chief medical officer of Dublin, that he has seen "no reason to regard the disease as communicable." That disease is an endemic which depends upon undiscovered local and atmospheric causes, and as it manifests itself in two forms that are very different in their symptoms and appearance—one of which forms resembles what we found in the *Minnesota's* passengers—the writer stated this fact to the Board. Another form of the disease is known as "cerebro-spinal meningitis," "spotted fever," &c.; but the *Minnesota's* endemic presents some peculiarities that make it inexpedient to pronounce at once upon its whole character. The public can safely trust the care of the disease to the sanitary authorities, and in due time receive a full and satisfactory account of it, as every case is being carefully investigated. The history and essential character of this strange but non-contagious visitor are understood, and the facts concerning it will reach the public through the proper channel.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS, M. D.

SEPT. 29, 1867.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—McBRIEN, ALDERMAN.

YOUNG FEMALE THIEVES.

LIZZIE GALLAGHER and LIZZIE BESWICK, aged 15 and 16 years, entered the apartments of ELLEN NAXSON, No. 313 Water-street, on the 10th inst. and succeeded in abstracting $92 in cash and a ring valued at $3, which they found in a bureau drawer. ELLEN missed her property and made a search for the two girls, not succeeding in finding them until Saturday night, when Officer FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested them. They confessed their guilt, and stated that they had squandered the greater part of the money in debauchery. Both were committed for trial by the acting magistrate.

ASSAULT.

JOSEPH SHAW, of No. 261 William-street, an engineer in the Metropolitan Fire Department, quarrelled with JEREMIAH MITCHELL and JAS. CLOHERTY, when he received several blows in the face, the nose being smashed out of all shape. Both men were arrested and arraigned before the acting magistrate, when they were locked up for trial.

EXCISE.

HENRY BAUR, of No. 25 Leonard-street; THOMAS RYAN, No. 130 Chatham-street, and CORNELIUS CROWN, of No. 71 James-street, were arrested yesterday on charges that they had violated the Excise Law. They were all held to bail in the sum of $100 for trial at the General Sessions.

A ROWDY AFFAIR.

A quarrel occurred in Liberty-street, early yesterday morning, between MICHAEL HARRINGTON and PATRICK GIVEN and MARTIN CULLY, when the two last-named men stabbed MICHAEL in the back and abdomen with a rusty knife. They were arrested by Officer REGAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, as was also THOMAS SCULLY, who interfered with him in so doing. When the three prisoners were arraigned before the acting magistrate they were remanded for examination. HARRINGTON was taken to the New-York Hospital, though his wounds are not considered dangerous.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

HENRY BORNURY, residing at No. 190 East Houston-street, made a complaint that on the 22d day of July last ELIZA CRONIN was in his service as a domestic, and on the evening of that day Mrs. BORNURY placed $600 in greenbacks in a tin box, and putting the box away in a wardrobe left the house on a shopping excursion, leaving the woman ELIZA in the room with the money. Mr. BORNURY was sitting on the front stoop, and shortly after his wife left ELIZA came out and asked him where his wife was, and on receiving his reply told Mr. BORNURY that she was going out for a few minutes and went away. Soon afterward Mrs. BORNURY returned, and it was at once discovered that the money had been stolen. The woman ELIZA did not return, although she had left her trunk and all her clothing at the house, and a search was instituted for her without result. On the morning of the 28th inst., however, she was accidentally encountered in the street by Mr. BORNURY, and was at once arrested. Being brought before the Justice, she denied all knowledge of the money, but the evidence was considered sufficient to hold her, and she was accordingly committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.

ELIZA THOMPSON, a young colored woman, 20 years of age, was brought up on a charge of attempting to destroy her child, 4 weeks of age, by throwing it into the privy-vault at her residence, No. 50 Third-street, a purpose in which she would have succeeded had not some of the neighbors observed her action and promptly rescued the child. In reply to the charge, the woman admitted her guilt, and gave as a reason for wishing to get rid of the child, that she was afraid her mother would not let her come home while she had it. She is a servant, and has been living out for some time past. She was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 22	30.170	30.122	30.100	30.124
Monday, Sept. 23	30.246	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.245
Tuesday, Sept. 24	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 25	30.114	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]	30.[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.000	[illegible]
Week mean				30.[illegible]
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Sept. 24				30.[illegible]
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 28				29.[illegible]
Difference, or Range				0.[illegible]

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week mean				[illegible]
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Sept. 25				[illegible]
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Sept. 27				[illegible]
Difference, or Range				[illegible]

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M.	Mean distance per hour.
				Miles.	Miles.
Sept. 22	N.	N.	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 23	N. N. E.	N. N. E.	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 24	N.	N.	S. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 25	S. W.	S. W.	S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 26	S. W.	S. W.	N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	W.	W.	S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 28	W.	W.	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total distance				1,111.[illegible]	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M. Amount.	2 P. M. Amount.	9 P. M. Amount.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 22	1.	1.	0.	0.[illegible]
Monday, Sept. 23	1.	1.	0.	0.[illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 24	1.	1.	0.	0.[illegible]
Wednesday, Sept. 25	10.	1.	0.	[illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 26	1.	1.	0.	[illegible]
Friday, Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Remarks.—On 24th, duration of actual raining, 1 hour and [illegible] minutes; depth fallen, [illegible] inch; thunder on 25th, [illegible] lightning; [illegible] aurora [illegible]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CRIME IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWTOWN—IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—JAMES CORNELL, arrested on Wednesday by Constable [illegible], of [illegible], New-York, on a charge of attempting to murder [illegible] LAWLER, at Hunter's Point, on the night of the 18th inst., was committed to the cells, at Astoria, by Justice MADDEN, to answer the charge on Friday next. LAWLER, who has partially recovered from the murderous assault, identifies the prisoner as one of his assailants. THOMAS LYNES and OWEN KIERNAN, New-York sportsmen, were arrested by the same constable, and arraigned before the same Justice on a charge of attempting to shoot DENNIS [illegible], at Dutch Kills. The complainant failing to appear, the accused were discharged. Dr. WILLIAM GREENFIELD, of Brooklyn, was also arrested by the same constable, and arraigned before the same Justice, on a charge of attempting to shoot WILLIAM GOULD, of Woodside. The offense was committed on the 26th. The accused gave bonds to answer on Friday next. JAMES CAMPBELL, of Greenpoint, was arraigned before the same Justice, on a charge of riot and assault. The offense was committed at Hunter's Point, on the night of the 19th. The accused was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Hempstead Jail.

ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—On Saturday last Sheriff DURLAND served an order, issued by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, on the unlicensed liquor-dealers of Hunter's Point, notifying them to qualify in bonds of $250 to answer to any charge the Attorney of the Board of Excise may bring against them in the Supreme Court. The order is returnable to-day. The dealers in the adjacent villages will be served with similar notices to-day. The law is utterly disregarded throughout the entire township, and the majority of the dealers are now under bonds to answer to the Grand Jury.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named JOHN JENNINGS, residing at No. 69 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. He cut a gash almost from ear to ear, and almost severed the windpipe. He was attended by a physician, who pronounced his injuries of a dangerous character, and will probably become fatal. The unfortunate man was taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL CASUALTY.—A scavenger named PETER SCHONHAUR was so severely injured at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by being accidentally thrown from his cart at the foot of North Sixth-street, E. D., that he died from his injuries during the forenoon. Deceased resided at No. 74 Varet-street, E. D., where he leaves a large family.

DEDICATION.—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Warren and Bank streets, Newark, Father DALTON, Pastor, was rededicated yesterday afternoon with the usual services. During the past Summer the church edifice has been materially enlarged and will now seat 2,000 people.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—A woman named MARY LYONS, residing at the corner of Bartlett-street and Broadway, E. D., died at her residence on Saturday night from the effects of a dose of laudanum administered by herself. The woman was believed to be insane when she committed the rash act.

NEW-JERSEY.

POLICE.—The Police of Newark made fifteen arrests for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last evening, principally for drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, and misdemeanors. CHARLES STANLEY, aged 17 years, and a hatter, was arrested and held for examination on a charge of embezzling from his employers; but the particulars of the case were not known to the Police at the Station-house. In the Seventh Ward, a notoriously hard locality, the rumshops were full, and there was a great deal of drinking and wrangling over the coming charter elections. Chief CLARKE last evening detailed an extra force of men for the locality to prevent, if possible, any serious breach of the peace.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of a large brick building in the rear of the southwest corner of Market and Lawrence streets, owned by WILLIAM H. KIRK, and occupied in the lower part as a trunk factory, and on the second and third floors by SMITH & MCCLEAR as a cabinet factory. An alarm was given and in a short time the firemen succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, after having burned through to the second floor and doing damage to the extent of about $2,500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

FOUND DEAD.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening the body of a man, subsequently identified as that of CHARLES CONNMAN, a canal-boatman, was found lying dead in the yard rear of a lager-beer saloon, at No. 37 Prince-street, Newark. Dr. DODD, the County Physician, being notified, made an examination and inquiry. It appears that CONNMAN had been drinking to excess; and, being satisfied that death was caused by apoplexy, caused the remains to be sent to the house of the widow, in Dark-lane, for burial, an inquest being unnecessary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
11	World Co. vs. Pennheim.	162	Fame vs. Same.
58	Spinola vs. Hanley.	163	Same vs. Same.
59	Nicholson vs. Stenton.	164	Butler vs. Tappan.
72	Gordon vs. Quigley.	169	Pettengill vs. N. Y. and Pa. Petroleum, Mining and Manufacturing Co.
73	Hallgarten vs. Lane.		
74	Same vs. Same.		
99	Brodhead vs. Bright.	181	McIntyre vs. Fitch.
100	Bright vs. Bright.	182	Grover vs. Swan.
101	Oakley vs. Bright.	183	Burt vs. Matteson.
102	Bright vs. Bright.	184	Lent vs. Lent.
130	People, &c., vs. Commissioners of Taxes.		

The call at No. 172—Alexander vs. Mutual Coal Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Hearne, J., Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Chittenden vs. Greenhalt.	241	Kelly vs. Jones.
		242	Lincoln vs. The U. D. S. R.
217	Andrews vs. Collins.		
227	Frow vs. Underhill.	243	Carpenter vs. Reilly.
228	Wilbur vs. Gray.	244	Peterson vs. Peterson.
229	Murphy vs. Dwyer.	245	Weise vs. Hochtman.
230	Powell vs. Philes.	246	Freeland vs. Teague.
231	Ballou vs. Gillett.	247	Fish vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
232	Muller vs. Ho den.		
233	Hoose vs. Merrick.	248	Deutsch vs. Mohlding.
238	Kursman vs. Harris.	249	Coleman vs. Ramsey.
240	Morris vs. Coffin.		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Flour, 3,200 bbls. [illegible] bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 25,000 bushels. FREIGHTS advanced at the close to [illegible] on Wheat, and [illegible] for Corn, and [illegible] on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR firm; sales, 800 bbls. Western at [illegible] for Spring, $11@$11 25 for Amber, and $12 for White. RYE FLOUR nominal at $7 25. WHEAT in moderate demand, closing firm; sales, 4,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 60; 12,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 43; 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 [illegible]. CORN stagnant; No. 2 Mixed Western offered at $1 10, but no buyers. OATS closed stronger; sales of Western on the spot at 63½c.@65c. RYE nominal; [illegible] demand. BARLEY—buyers and sellers wide apart; No. 2 Western offered at $1 25. MESS PORK $23 [illegible]. LARD 14½c. HIGH WINES nominal.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $12 50 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 17½. CORN scarce and quiet. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels Canadian at $1 [illegible]. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $30 [illegible] ton. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn and Barley to New-York. Carriers are asking 1c. above these quotations. RAILROAD FREIGHTS steady; Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible]; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Barley, 518,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Barley, 1,[illegible] feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. HEMP and COTTON dull. FLOUR firm; choice Superfine $7 50; Extra $9@$11 50; Choice Treble and Fancy [illegible]. WHEAT declining; White $2 [illegible]; Red, $2 [illegible]; Spring, $1 [illegible]. CORN heavy; $1 [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BARLEY easier, at $1 [illegible] for prime Fall. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK [illegible]. BACON—Shoulders 14½c.; Clear Sides 19c.; Sugar Cured Hams [illegible]. LARD dull. WHISKY nominal at $2. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 sacks; Corn, [illegible] sacks; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR active but a shade lower; Spring Extras, $8 @$10 75. WHEAT—No. 2 advanced [illegible]; sales at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 dull and unchanged. CORN heavy and declined 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 [illegible] for No. 1. OATS active at [illegible]. RYE dull and declined 1c.; sales at $1 [illegible]. BARLEY declined [illegible]; sales at $1 [illegible] for No. 2. PORK dull at $22 75. LARD firm; sales at [illegible]. CATTLE dull at $5 [illegible] for fair shipping. LIVE HOGS active at $6 [illegible] for best. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 182,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR firm but unchanged; Extra, $10@$10 75; Family, $11@$11 25; Fancy, $12@$13 25. WHEAT firmer and a shade higher; No. 1, $2 [illegible]; No. 2, $2 [illegible]. CORN dull and lower; sales at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. OATS in good demand, at [illegible]. RYE steady and unchanged; sales at $1 55. BARLEY steady. COTTON dull and nominal. WHISKY nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK offered at $24. BULK MEATS offered to a limited extent, [illegible]. BACON, 15½c.@16c. LARD in good demand at 14½c. @ 15c. [illegible] BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged. GOLD, [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

COTTON—Sales 225 bales; market easier; Low Middlings [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible] bales. Exports, [illegible] bales. Sales of the week, [illegible] bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 1,337 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. FLOUR quiet and steady; Superfine, $[illegible]; Double Extra, $[illegible]. CORN firm but unchanged. OATS quiet and firm. PORK quiet, but firm at $27. BACON—Shoulders and Sides dull. Hams in fair demand, but unchanged. LARD quiet and firm; Prime Tierce, [illegible]. Gold, 142½. Sterling Exchange, [illegible]. Exchange on New-York at Sight, [illegible] per cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR firm for choice grades of Winter; sales double White Wheat at $11 [illegible]. WHEAT—Winter [illegible]; sales of White Michigan at $2 [illegible]; Amber Michigan at $2 [illegible]. CORN [illegible] at $1 [illegible] for No. 1 [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]. OATS [illegible] at [illegible]. RYE—$1 [illegible] for No. 1. BARLEY—$1 20 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR firm and in good demand; Double from Winter Red, $10 [illegible]; Amber, $11 [illegible]. WHEAT very firm [illegible]; No. 1 Winter Red and Amber, No. 1 [illegible]. CORN dull and declined [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

TOBACCO—Sales of [illegible] hhds. at full rates; [illegible]. [illegible]

LARD, in tierces, 13½c. COTTON dull, 19c.@20½c. WHISKY, in bond, 32@33c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Extras, $9@$10. WHEAT—Red, $2 [illegible]. CORN unchanged. OATS advancing; [illegible]. PROVISIONS declining. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. COTTON quiet at [illegible] for Middling Uplands. PETROLEUM closed unsettled, but at an advance of [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bbls. Standard White at [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR dull; City Doubles $9 50@$10; Country at [illegible]. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1 $1 [illegible]; No. 2 $1 [illegible]. OATS declined 2c.; [illegible] for No. 2. CORN dull; $1 [illegible] for No. 1. FREIGHTS firmer—Wheat to Buffalo, [illegible]; to Oswego, [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,400 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; prime Red, $2 [illegible]. CORN dull and scarce; White, $1 [illegible]. OATS steady. RYE firm; prime, $1 [illegible]. PROVISIONS firm and steady. COTTON very weak; Middling Uplands, 19½c.@20c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 28.

COTTON 19½c.@20c. CORN $1 15@$1 20. OATS 90c.@95c. PORK $[illegible]. BACON—Shoulders 15½c. @16c.; Clear Sides [illegible]. LARD 15c.@15½c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

COTTON dull and unsettled. Middlings nominally 19c. Sales, 75 bales. Receipts, 292 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 53½c. ROSIN dull at $3 to $9 for strained to common.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 28.

COTTON in fair demand, but prices are 1c. lower. Sales 174 bales Middlings at 17c. Receipts, 271 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 28.

COTTON irregular and no demand. Middlings nominally 18c. Receipts, 1,111 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 28.

COTTON quiet at a further decline of 1c. Sales 250 bales Middling at 18c.@18½c. Receipts, 388 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Stocks dull. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold 143¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.—Bank, Express and Government robberies occur almost daily. Why not apply PHRENOLOGY to all persons in places of trust? One is less inclined to yield to temptation than another. May we not know who he is, and thus "put the right man in the right place?" We may learn to judge men by reading *New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character*, with more than 1,000 illustrations. One volume, handsomely bound, $5. "Take such a volume as this, and every one must acknowledge that Physiognomy opens a wide field for interesting investigation."—*New-York Daily Times.*

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[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	For
Western Metropolis	Sept. 14	Bremen	New-York
Celia	Sept. 14	London	New-York
Saxonia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	New-York
Scotia	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Sept. 21	Bremen	New-York
Palmyra	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Sept. 28	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	For
Russia	Oct. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Baltic	Oct. 2	New-York	Bremen
City of Cork	Oct. 3	New-York	Antwerp
Bremen	Oct. 3	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Oct. 5	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	Oct. 5	New-York	Havre
Hammonia	Oct. 8	New-York	Hamburg
City of New-York	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Chicago	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Oct. 9	Boston	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Steamer	Date	For
Arizona	Oct. 1	Aspinwall
Columbia	Oct. 3	Havana
Corsica	Oct. 5	Havana

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail Way	5 A. M. and P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 29.—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Chas. Wilson, S. F. Simpson, D. A. Randall, J. S. Randall, Mrs. P. Thompson, Mr. Jackson, D. Richardson and family, J. J. Jenckes, Jessie Thompson, Hugh Christie, A. J. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Townsend, N. Portman, Miss Portman, Ira Russell, James and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. A. Gilbert, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Murrell, E. B. and A. B. Sarrow, Mrs. Ainslie, W. H. Moncie, Mr. and Miss L. D. Owen, A. Williamson, Mrs. Webb, Miss Wasson, Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Turner, Miss Morrison.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—C. H. Williams, E. Schuster and wife, Major H. R. Teasdale, wife and son, Miss Nannie Russell, J. M. Nixon, J. H. Mitchell, M. G. Erilon, Miss E. D. Smyth, Mrs. Campbell, J. Spence, T. Guernsey, F. Bannon, A. Hutchinson, L. E. Warren, W. A. Wilkins, John D. Hopkins, and 7 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 29.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 54	Sun sets	5 44	Moon sets	7 8

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 23	Gov. Island	10 12	Hell Gate	11 8

Arrived.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Sept. 12 and Moville 14th, with mdse. and 343 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 28, at 2 A. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, Ward, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 27, 20 miles W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lebby, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26, 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to the People's Mail Steamship Co. 27th inst., 35 miles S. W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Morro Castle, hence for Havana; 18 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Kine, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship T. J. Southard, (of Richmond,) McBishop, Cardiff 36 ds., with railway iron to master.

Brig J. W. Harris, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Guantanamo, Cuba, 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Crandell, Humphrey & Co.

Brig Ariel, Schumacker, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Schr. Wm. Marvel, Catlin, St. Martins 20 ds., with salt to master. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Raleigh, ——, Wilmington, N. C., with part of crew sick.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; bark Marionlyst, Smyrna; brigs Freo. Bliss, Gottenburg; Amanda Guion, New-Orleans; H. G. Berry, do.; J. B Brown, Baltimore; Nimowaukee, Philadelphia; Evans, do.; Charles Heath, Elizabethport; Hamden, do.; Webster Kelly, Rondout; schr. Planet, Aquilon.

Also arr. brigs Eurhard and Torrey, Philadelphia; Forest City, Elizabethport; schrs. Veritas, Surinam; Light Boat, Mutagoan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29.—Arr. brig Model, from Boston.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—The schr. Argus, of and for Somerset, went on Brenton's Reef Saturday night and filled. The crew were taken off by the steamer United States and carried to Fall River.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.—Arr. brig Abbie C. Titcomb, from Bonaire. He reports having spoken in lat. 32 18, lon. 65 27, bark Rachael; same day, lat. 33 20, lon. 65 34, bark S. W. Holbrook, Portland for Cuba; on the 25th inst., off Cape Cod, brig J. B. Brown, from Baltimore for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 29.—The brig George, of Halifax, from Saibarien, ashore at Daboy Light; was got off and towed to Darien, leaking badly. The cargo of molasses is expected to be saved.

Arr. steamers Herman Livingston, Huntsville and Gleaner, New-York; ship Gorilla, Liverpool; schr. Rankin, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Arr. barks Schamyl, London; Effort, Liverpool.

1867.

FALL FASHIONS.

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